



VICTORIANS ON HOLIDAY

HISTORY REVEALED

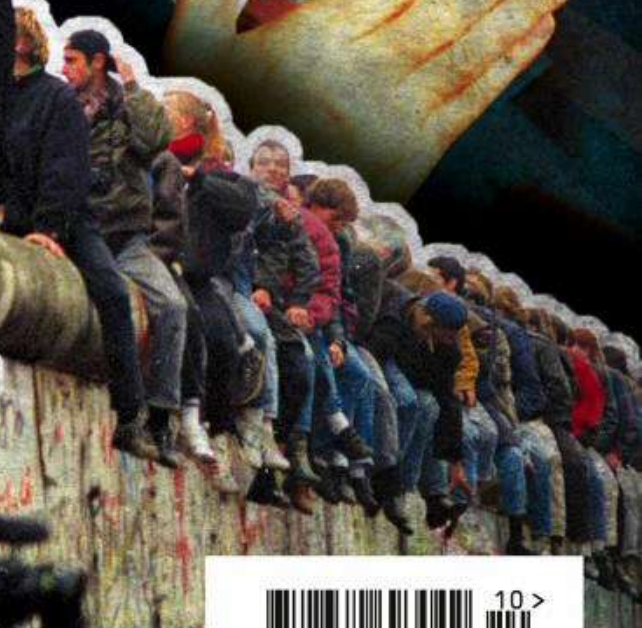
YOUR ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO

THE COLD WAR

How a clash of ideas pushed the world to the brink of nuclear armageddon



**1707: THE YEAR
GREAT BRITAIN
WAS BORN**



PLUS Did Roman girls play with dolls? **Are crystal skulls real?**



ISSUE 110 / AUGUST 2022 / £5.50

This was Sylvia's promise to you...



A generation ago, a woman named Sylvia made a promise. As a doctor's secretary, she'd watched stroke destroy the lives of so many people. She was determined to make sure we could all live in a world where we're far less likely to lose our lives to stroke.

She kept her promise, and a gift to the Stroke Association was included in her Will. Sylvia's gift helped fund the work that made sure many more of us survive stroke now than did in her lifetime.

Sylvia changed the story for us all. Now it's our turn to change the story for those who'll come after us.

Stroke still shatters lives and tears families apart. And for so many survivors the road to recovery is still long and desperately lonely. If you or someone you love has been affected by stroke – you'll know just what that means.

But it doesn't have to be like this. You can change the story, just like Sylvia did, with a gift in your Will. All it takes is a promise.

You can promise future generations a world where researchers discover new treatments and surgeries and every single stroke survivor has the best care, rehabilitation and support network possible, to help them rebuild their lives.

Big or small, every legacy gift left to the Stroke Association will make a difference to stroke survivors and their families.

Find out how by calling **020 7566 1505**
or email **legacy@stroke.org.uk**
or visit **stroke.org.uk/legacy**

Rebuilding lives after stroke

The Stroke Association is registered as a charity in England and Wales (No 211015) and in Scotland (SC037789). Also registered in the Isle of Man (No. 945) and Jersey (NPO 369), and operating as a charity in Northern Ireland.

Stroke
Association

WELCOME AUGUST 2022



Allied leaders Winston Churchill, Franklin D Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin (left to right) put on a united front in February 1945. In the years that followed WWII, however, the west and the Soviet Union would become bitter enemies

As humanity recovered from the horrors and atrocities of World War II, a new, ideological conflict was brewing between two global superpowers – the US and the Soviet Union – and their respective allies. Although direct engagement never took place, tensions between the two countries waxed and waned over the next 45 years, playing out in proxy wars across the globe – from Vietnam to Ethiopia – and making the threat of nuclear war a real possibility. In this month's Essential Guide, we've enlisted the help of Professor Michael Goodman to explore the conflict that helped shape the modern world. Turn to page 31 to get started.

On a completely different note, we also investigate the marriage and honeymoon of James VI of Scotland (later also James I of England) whose union with Anna of Denmark in 1589 began with a romantic high, but ultimately ended in misery. Historian Amy Licence tells the story from page 57.

Elsewhere, with the Sun finally making an appearance (at least in Bristol, UK, at the time of writing this column) we look at how and where our Victorian forebears chose to holiday – from death-defying trips to Niagara Falls, to a day on Blackpool beach (page 64), and question what Britain might look like today had Queen Victoria been assassinated in 1840 (page 70).

Also this month, we examine the creation of Northern Ireland's Peace People movement in the 1970s (page 16) and analyse one of the National Gallery's most popular Renaissance paintings (page 62).

See you next month!

Charlotte Hodgman
Editor

Charlotte



THIS MONTH'S BIG NUMBERS

18

The number of books in public institutions across the world known to be bound in human skin

>\$13bn

The amount of aid delivered by the US to war-torn countries between 1948–51

8

The number of times Mount Vesuvius, in Campania, Italy, erupted during the 19th century

GET INVOLVED

FIND US ONLINE

Visit our online home, historyextra.com, for a wealth of exciting content on British and world history, as well as an extensive archive of magazine content from *BBC History Revealed* and our sister publication *BBC History Magazine*.



HISTORY EXTRA PODCAST

Download episodes for free from iTunes and other providers, or via historyextra.com/podcast

CONTACT US



[facebook.com/HistoryExtra](https://www.facebook.com/HistoryExtra)



twitter.com/HistoryExtra



@HistoryExtra



EMAIL US: haveyoursay@historyrevealed.com



OR POST: Have Your Say, *BBC History Revealed*, Immediate Media, Eagle House, Colston Avenue, Bristol, BS1 4ST



EDITORIAL ENQUIRIES: 0117 927 9009

SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES:



PHONE: 03330 162 116



EMAIL: historyrevealed@buysubscriptions.com



POST: *BBC History Revealed*, PO Box 3320, 3 Queensbridge, Northampton, NN4 7BF



OVERSEAS: In the US/Canada you can contact us at: Immediate Media, PO Box 401, Williamsport, PA 17703, USA
immediatemedi@buysubscriptions.com
Toll-free 888-941-5623

GET YOUR DIGITAL COPY

Digital versions of *BBC History Revealed* are available for iOS, Kindle Fire, PC and Mac. Visit iTunes, Amazon or zinio.com to find out more.

USPS Identification Statement

BBC History Revealed (ISSN 2632-6930) (USPS 022-450)
August 2022 is published 13 times a year (monthly, with a Christmas issue in December) by Immediate Media Company London Limited, Vineyard House, 44 Brook Green, Hammersmith, London, W6 7BT, UK. Distributed in the US by NPS Media Group, 2 Enterprise Drive, Suite 420, Shelton, CT 06484. Periodicals postage paid at Shelton, CT and additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes to *BBC History Revealed*, PO Box 401, Williamsport, PA 17703, USA

CONTENTS

AUGUST 2022

YOUR ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO

THE COLD WAR

32 Tensions, tests and treaties

We chart the key events that kept the Cold War cold

34 Everything you wanted to know about the Cold War

Professor Michael Goodman answers popular questions about the 20th-century conflict

38 From friends to enemies

What turned the two superpowers from allies to rivals?

40 The Truman Doctrine

How the US strove to control the spread of communism

41 Presidents and premiers

Meet the major players of the Cold War

44 The Marshall Plan

Why US financial help for Europe aroused Soviet suspicions

46 Chaos in Cuba

Explore the 13 days in October 1962 that nearly plunged the world into full-blown nuclear conflict

48 A culture of fear

How the threat of nuclear war affected everyday life

50 Proxy wars

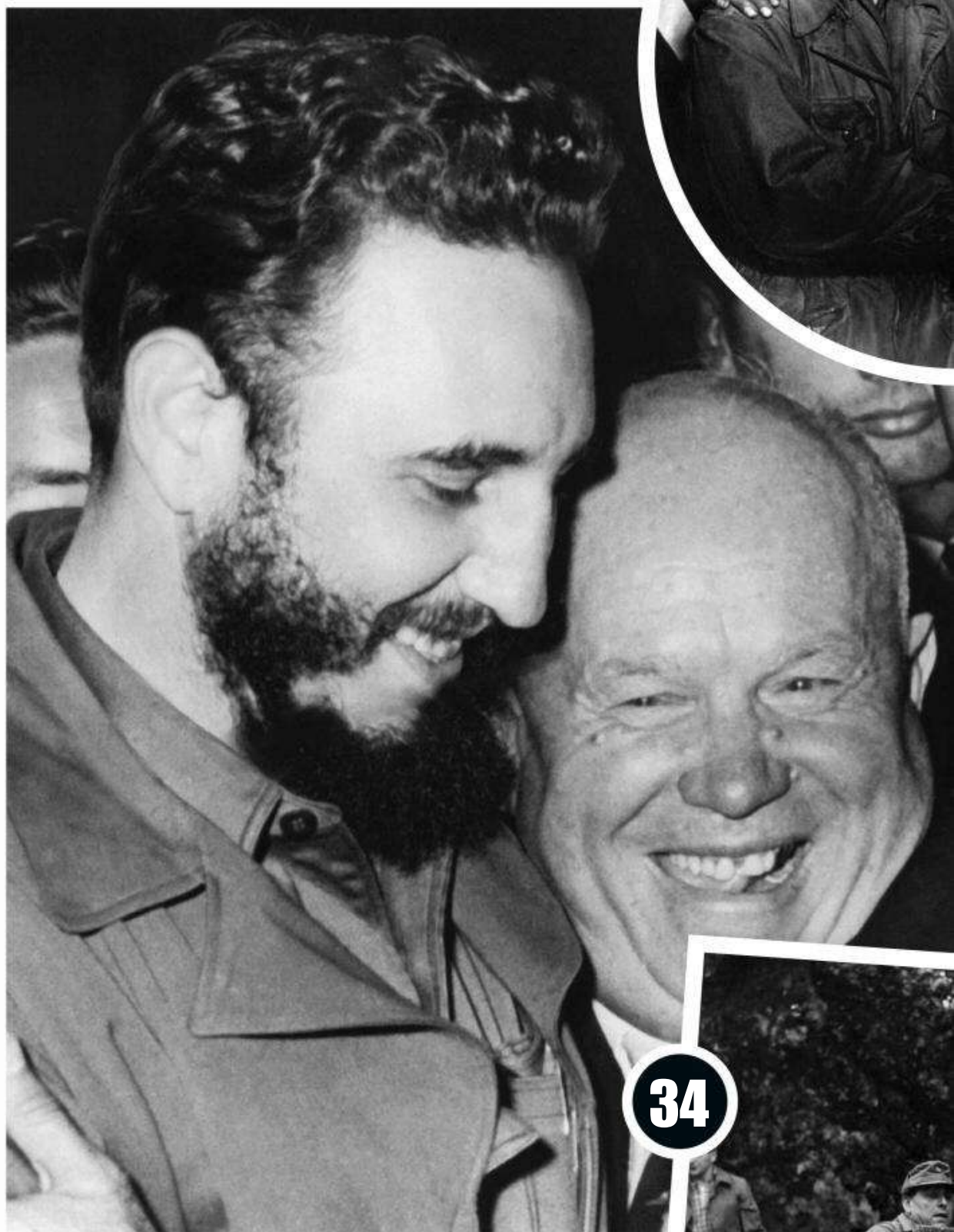
Did the 45-year conflict ever turn 'hot'?

54 Opinion

Professor Michael Goodman discusses the war's legacy today

55 Get hooked

Take the topic further with our pick of books, TV and more



▲ Was the Cold War inevitable? Who really won? We answer the conflict's most pressing questions

FEATURES

28 7 things you (probably) didn't know about Neanderthals

We reveal common misconceptions about our distant ancestors

57 James VI and Anna of Denmark

Tag along on the honeymoon of one of Scotland's most famous monarchs and his Scandinavian bride

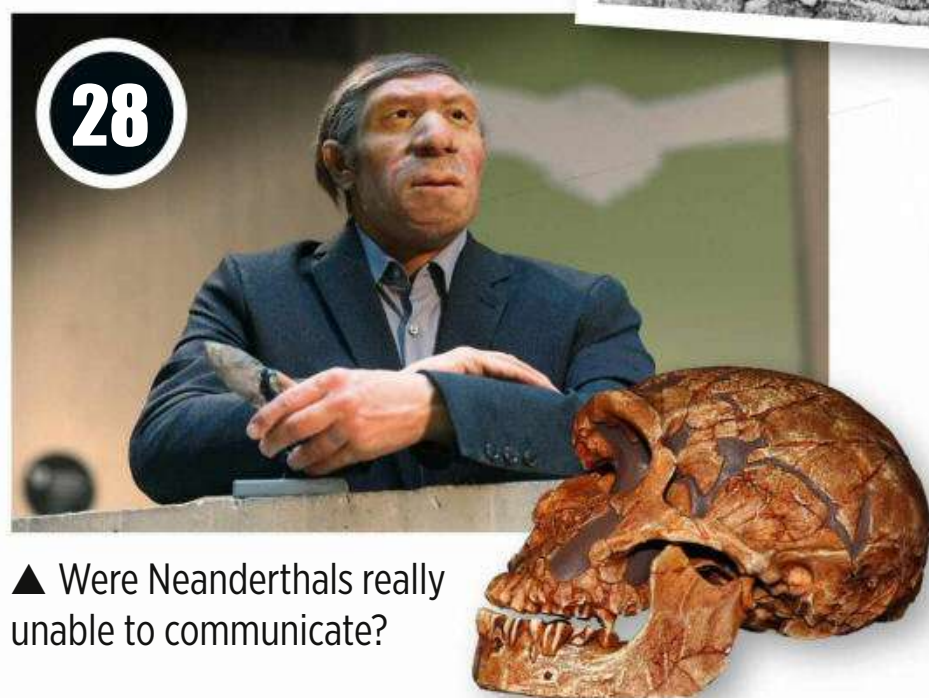
62 Great Paintings: Bacchus and Ariadne

We examine one of Titian's most celebrated works of art

64 Victorians on holiday

Find out what our 19th-century forebears did on their summer breaks

70 What if... Queen Victoria had been assassinated?



▲ Were Neanderthals really unable to communicate?



38

◀ Why relations between the US and the Soviet Union weren't always so frosty

41



▲ Meet the figures who dominated the Cold War era

46



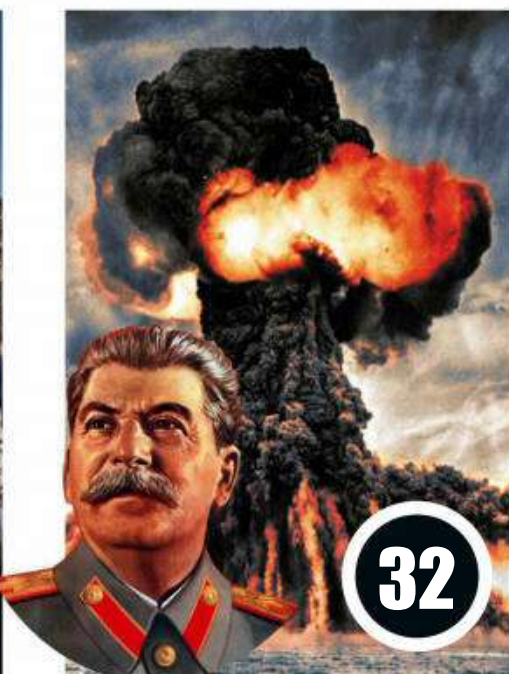
▲ Why a dispute over Cuba nearly led to nuclear conflict

54



▲ Find out why the conflict remains relevant today

32



▲ Trace the war's most explosive political events

57



▲ Why James VI's marriage started with a bang, but ended with a fizzle

64



▲ Tea, tours and top hats: discover how the Victorians spent their holidays

EVERY MONTH

6 Snapshots

Mudlarkers in North Yorkshire, and more

12 What We've Learned This Month

A 17th-century shipwreck, a Neolithic stone circle, and more

14 My Life in History

Harry Williams-Bulkeley, international head of silver at Christie's

16 This Month in... 1976

The Peace People movement begins

19 Paranormal Cold Case

Danny Robins discusses a holiday from hell

21 In a Nutshell

The creation of Great Britain explained

24 Spotlight: Elizabeth Gaskell

Inside the author's socially conscious works

73 Q&A

Who were the Ladies of Llangollen? This, and other historical questions answered

79 TV, Film & Radio

This month's history entertainment

82 What's On

Our pick of historical days out to enjoy

84 Books & Podcasts

The latest historical releases and podcasts

86 Historical Fiction

Louisa Treger discusses her third novel, *Madwoman*, set in 19th-century New York

87 Prize Crossword

89 Next Issue

90 Photo Finish

LIKE IT?
SUBSCRIBE!

GET 30% OFF
SHOP PRICE

26



1880

SNAPSHOTS



MUDLARKING ABOUT

This group of young children may be displaying the tell-tale signs of a chaotic afternoon at play in the mud and sand, but they are actually taking a well-earned break from work. They're mudlarking: combing a beach in Whitby, North Yorkshire, for anything valuable they can sell. And no, the giant boulder isn't a precious find. It is one of the locally quarried stones littering the beach that may have once belonged to one of Whitby's historic piers before undergoing improvement works. The photograph was taken by Frank Meadow Sutcliffe, a pioneer documentarian of everyday life in Whitby during the late Victorian and Edwardian eras.









SNAPSHOTS



1947

PICKING UP THE PARTITION PIECES

It's all smiles and waves as Lord Louis Mountbatten, the last viceroy of British India, and his wife Edwina return from the city of Karachi after a ceremony to transfer power to the newly created nation of Pakistan. In the process of granting independence, Britain had decided that the Indian subcontinent should be partitioned into two dominions, with the predominantly Hindu regions remaining part of India and the majority-Muslim regions forming Pakistan. However, the decision sparked a brutal new chapter in history. Mountbatten, keen for Britain to make a hasty exit, brought the date of partition forward by a year, triggering ethnic violence and mass displacement as millions of people rushed to their chosen countries.

LISTEN

BBC
RADIO

4

Kavita Puri will be exploring the impact of partition on the British South Asian community in *Partition Voices* at 75 on BBC Radio 4, scheduled for August

GETTY IMAGES



SNAPSHOTS



1955 MOVING PICTURES

Why restrict your television viewing to home when you can enjoy your favourite shows on the move? That is likely the question being asked at this demonstration in London of a car-based television set, complete with a built-in radio for sound, and powered using the car's battery. We don't know what the answer would have been, but there may have been worries about the distractions it posed for the driver; in fact, not long after this snap was taken, regulations were changed to prohibit the use of television receivers in cars if the screens were visible at the wheel. But equally, there may have also been concerns that running the device off the battery for a couple of hours would have seen you going nowhere fast.

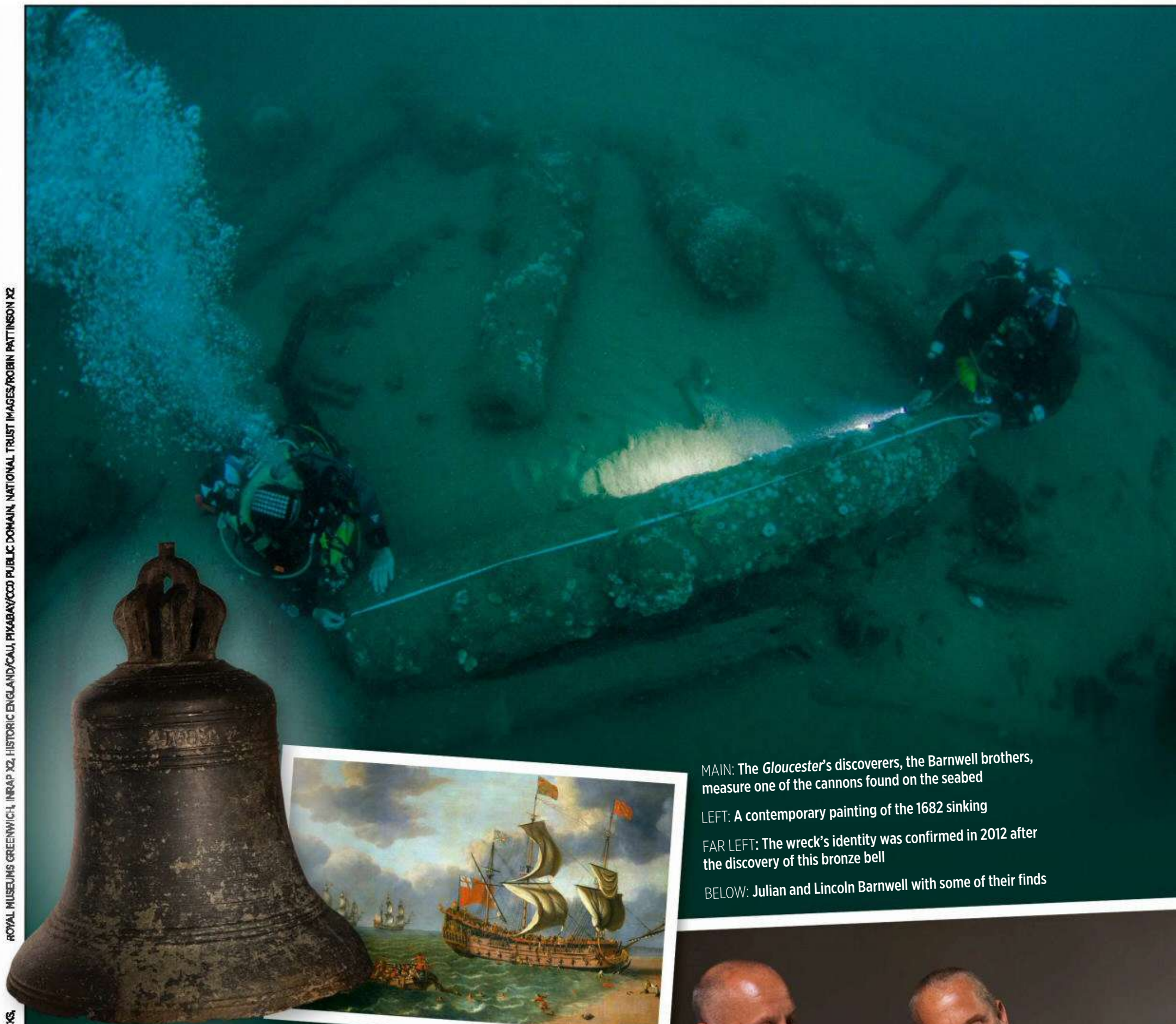


THINGS WE LEARNED THIS MONTH...

RECENT HISTORY HEADLINES THAT CAUGHT OUR EYE

ROYAL MUSEUMS GREENWICH, INRAP X2, HISTORIC ENGLAND/CAU, PHABAY/CCD PUBLIC DOMAIN, NATIONAL TRUST IMAGES/ROBIN PATTINSON X2

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA X2, NORFOLK HISTORIC SHIPWRECKS



MAIN: The *Gloucester*'s discoverers, the Barnwell brothers, measure one of the cannons found on the seabed

LEFT: A contemporary painting of the 1682 sinking

FAR LEFT: The wreck's identity was confirmed in 2012 after the discovery of this bronze bell

BELOW: Julian and Lincoln Barnwell with some of their finds

ROYAL WARSHIP FOUND AFTER CENTURIES ON SEABED

The discovery of a 17th-century warship off the Norfolk coast has been hailed as the most significant maritime find since the *Mary Rose*. HMS *Gloucester* was actually located in 2007 and identified in 2012 by one of its bronze bells (above), but the news was only made public in June so that the site, 28 miles off Great Yarmouth, could be properly secured. In 1682, the *Gloucester* sank while carrying the future James VII and II, following his argument with the pilot over how to navigate the area's sandbanks. The wreck was discovered by diving brothers Julian and Lincoln Barnwell, their father and two friends after a four-year search that covered over 5,000 nautical miles.



NOTRE-DAME RESTORATION REVEALS FINDS

Restoration works at Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris have unearthed a trove of lost treasures, including tombs, sculptures and sections of a 13th-century rood screen (an ornate barrier to separate the chancel and nave). The finds were made during a precautionary archaeological dig before scaffolding is erected to restore the cathedral roof, which was destroyed in a major fire in 2019. Also found was a lead body-shaped sarcophagus of a church official and the intact sculpture of a man's head, thought to be of Christ (*both pictured below*). Notre-Dame is scheduled to reopen in 2024.



STONE CIRCLE DISCOVERED INSIDE A CORNISH HENG

A previously unknown stone circle has been discovered within a Neolithic site in Cornwall. The first modern survey of Castilly Henge, near Bodmin, was being carried out by Historic England and Cornwall Archaeology Unit when, using ground penetrating radar, a horseshoe formation of seven pits was found (marked out by the volunteers pictured above). Built between 3,000 and 2,500 BC, the oval enclosure was likely used for ritual activities, but it is only the second-known example of a stone circle inside a henge in Cornwall, after Stripples Stones on Bodmin Moor.

ONLY ONE IN TEN MEDIEVAL TALES SURVIVE

More than 90 per cent of all medieval English manuscripts of chivalric and heroic tales have been lost to history, claim researchers. An international team adapted a model used in ecology to estimate how many of the total works written – such as those of King Arthur – have survived, and the result is bleak. Factors such as damage and censorship help account for this, but in other countries the survival rate is estimated to be much higher: three-quarters in Ireland and Iceland. This may be down to a strong tradition for hand-writing manuscripts long after the introduction of the printing press.



£1.8m

The amount paid by National Museums Scotland to acquire a silver casket that once belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots and believed to have contained letters incriminating her

ANGLO-SAXON TREASURES TO BE REUNITED

After a delay due to the Covid-19 pandemic, a major new exhibition is finally ready to bring together treasures from the two most important Anglo-Saxon discoveries in Britain. Artefacts from the Sutton Hoo ship burial, unearthed in 1939, will be on display alongside the Staffordshire Hoard, the largest collection of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver yet found. Although discovered near Hammerwich, Staffordshire in 2009, experts believe that the hoard's precious metal items could have been made in the same East Anglia workshop that served Sutton Hoo. The exhibition, *Swords of Kingdoms*, runs at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk, until 30 October.



ABOVE: A shoulder clasp found at Sutton Hoo made of glass and garnet

LEFT: Garnet also features in these gold hilt fittings from a seax (a type of knife), found in the Staffordshire Hoard

“Uncovering the past lives of a piece can make a great difference to its value”



ABOVE: Harry Williams-Bulkeley began his career at Christie's auction house in 1990

LEFT: Thought to have been made for the Chinese market in c1760, this *necessaire* was identified by Harry as having been owned by Alfred de Rothschild

FAR LEFT: A Victorian silver stag from 1850 comes under Harry's expert eye

International head of silver at Christie's

Harry Williams-Bulkeley

HOW DID YOU START WORKING FOR CHRISTIE'S AUCTION HOUSE?

I joined Christie's as a graduate trainee in 1990, having been an intern on the valuations desk. I've always had an interest in art and studied art history at university, but it was after helping my mother, who created inventories for the National Trust in Wales, that I knew I wanted to work with artworks. She photographed and catalogued everything from a state bed to a pepper grinder. I loved handling a variety of objects.

WHAT DOES YOUR ROLE ENTAIL?

My work has three intertwined centres of focus: our clients, my colleagues, and the silver we sell. I'm based in London and keep in close touch with specialists in New York and Paris to look after our clients, or promote sales and search for pieces that will appeal. Buyers come to us for advice and we guide them through the auction process – what the best pieces are, what qualities they should look for, and what they should be wary of.

IS THERE SOMETHING ABOUT SILVER THAT PARTICULARLY INTERESTS YOU?

The research is fascinating, such as identifying the hallmarks to unravelling the heraldry. We can discover the craftsman and the year a piece was made, and then reconstruct its history across centuries, countries and collections. In rare instances, an object might be mentioned in a will.

Handling a huge range of works is immensely rewarding. I look at them in great detail, examining their construction and condition. We record their history or provenance, citations in reference works, and public exhibitions. For the more important and valuable items, it's vital to explain the rarity of a piece and its historical context. Uncovering the past lives of a piece can make a great difference to its value.

DO YOU HAVE A FAVOURITE PIECE THAT YOU HAVE HANDLED?

In 2017, I worked on a magnificent George III gold gem-set *nécessaire* (ornamental case) from the JE Safra Collection. Formed as a Chinese pagoda, it contained everything a fashionable



Harry pictured with a Charles I silver inkstand from 1639, which sold in 2021 for nearly £2m



18th-century lady might have needed: sewing implements, scent bottles, and even an ear spoon. It had been bought in Geneva in 1995, but all we knew was that it had previously been sold by dealers of *objets de vertu* (objects highly prized for their craftsmanship that aren't jewellery, such as cigarette cases or snuff boxes).

This piqued my curiosity. I knew some important auctions were mentioned in *The Times* and found out that it had sold for £3,000 in Emile Wertheimer's 1953 auction. Where had he bought it? *The Times* also led me to a sale in 1925 at Christie's for Almina, Countess of Carnarvon – the wife of the Egyptologist earl who funded Howard Carter's discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb.

Almina was the god-daughter (and, in reality, the biological daughter) of collector Alfred de Rothschild. A magical name in the world of art, he collected the very best – and buyers treasure Rothschild pieces. A morning in the Rothschild archives uncovered his 1918 probate valuation, "A George III miniature cabinet wholly fashioned of gold and shaped as a pagoda", and there was our *nécessaire*! A spectacular object with no past was now a Rothschild treasure. It sold for just over \$1.5m after strong bidding.

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY ARE THE BEST AND WORST PARTS OF YOUR ROLE?

It's a privilege to work with incredibly knowledgeable and collaborative colleagues with a shared pool of expertise, and wonderful to share the fascination I have for objects with equally enthusiastic clients.

In the most magnificent houses, I am usually in the less glamorous service rooms as silver has historically been kept in silver safes. I don't mind, as I have peace and quiet to value fantastic pieces, but my heart sinks if I see the spoons and forks secured by rubber bands. It takes ages to unwrap them and, worse, the rubber reacts with the silver to leave black stains that can only be removed by a restorer. So whatever you do, keep rubber bands away from your silver! 🚫

HARRY WILLIAMS-BULKELEY is international head of silver at Christie's in London. Founded in 1766, it is one of the world's leading auction houses for art and luxury items. For more information, visit [christies.com](https://www.christies.com)

The Peace People movement forms in Northern Ireland

Words: Emma Slattery Williams

On a bright and sunny summer day in Belfast in 1976, a large crowd of women and children are making their way through the suburb of Andersonstown. People have been basking in a heatwave for the last few months, but the women in this 10,000-strong gathering are not out to make the most of the Sun, and, despite their number, they move in near silence. The mood is sombre, only occasionally punctuated by an outburst of singing from the group of nuns that join the throng.

Most striking – in a religiously divided Northern Ireland – is the presence of both Protestants and Catholics; marching side-by-side and carrying banners calling for peace. The crowd moves down Finaghy Road North, a location that now holds a deep and tragic significance, on their way to Milltown Cemetery. There, they will mourn three newly buried children: the latest victims of sectarian violence.

CAUGHT IN CROSSFIRE

The 1970s were a dangerous time in Northern Ireland, when the tensions that had divided the people for decades spilled over into a bloody period of unrest called the Troubles. Protestants and Catholics lived side-by-side in disharmony. Politically and economically, Northern Ireland was dominated by Protestant loyalists who wished to remain part of the UK. The state police, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was overwhelmingly Protestant too. But Catholic nationalists wanted to end British rule and see Ireland unified. Protests, rioting and attacks, including bombings, were common on both sides.

In August 1969, after days of fighting across a number of towns and cities, the British government took the decision

British troops pictured in Derry/Londonderry during the battle of the Bogside, August 1969 – often regarded as the start of the Troubles



The IRA's guerrilla war brought the fighting to the streets – and children got caught up in the destruction

to send in troops to restore law and order. Instead, this emboldened the Irish Republican Army (IRA), especially a splinter faction called the Provisional IRA (or Provos), who were willing to use violence in their guerrilla campaign to

get rid of the British. Over the years, innocent people were constantly caught in the crossfire, such as the victims on Finaghy Road North in 1976.

On the afternoon of 10 August, British troops engaged in a high-speed chase with a young member of the IRA, Danny Lennon. He had been seen driving through Andersonstown, with a passenger, and supposedly pointed a gun in the direction of the soldiers, who set off in pursuit in their Land Rover. At the same time, a young mother named Anne Maguire and her four children, aged between six weeks and eight years old, were walking down the same road.

DID YOU KNOW?

WAR OF TERROR

The largest death toll of any action in the Troubles came on 17 May 1974, when two car bombs were detonated in Dublin and Monaghan, Ireland – killing 34, including an unborn child. The Ulster Volunteer Force, claimed responsibility in 1993.



The August 1976 deaths of Andrew, Joanne and John Maguire sparked widespread outrage, and led to the creation of the Peace People movement later that month

“The British opened fire and shot Lennon dead, causing the car to swerve – right into the path of the Maguire family”

The British soldiers opened fire and shot Lennon dead, causing the car to swerve and mount the pavement – right into the path of the Maguire family.

The infant Andrew in his pram and eight year old Joanne, who was riding her bicycle, were killed instantly, while two year old John died the following day. Only seven year old Mark was unhurt as he had been further along the pavement. Anne was severely injured and remained unconscious for several days, awakening to hear of the unbearable loss of three of her children. She would take her own life a few years later.

The tragedy was a stark demonstration of how the conflict in Northern Ireland was needlessly killing innocent civilians, with no sign of stopping. While there was fury in the community with some blaming the soldiers and others the republicans, most were too heartbroken to be angry at any particular side. They were just tired of the bloodshed.

The following day, dozens of women

from local republican neighbourhoods marched in protest against IRA violence, symbolically pushing prams as they went. Churches were flooded with those offering prayers for the Maguire family, spontaneous marches took place across Northern Ireland, and the site of the crash on Finaghy Road North became a flower-adorned shrine.

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE

Anne Maguire’s sister, Mairead Corrigan, having had to formally identify the children, went on television and called for an end to the violence. Her appeal spoke to all in the grieving community. Among them was Betty Williams, who had been one of the first on the scene of the tragedy and who began going door-to-door with a petition for peace in Northern Ireland. Within two days, she had gathered 6,000 signatures.

The Maguire children’s funeral took place on 13 August, and the next day Corrigan and Williams helped organise

ABOVE: An early Peace People march in Belfast’s Woodvale Park was attended by some 25,000 people, and saw Catholics and Protestants standing shoulder to shoulder to condemn the violence

ABOVE RIGHT: Peace People founders Mairead Corrigan, Ciaran McKeown and Betty Williams (left to right) pictured in September 1976

TOP RIGHT: Corrigan and Williams attend the very first march in Andersonstown

a march of 10,000 people – Catholics, Protestants, republicans and loyalists alike, putting differences aside – through Andersonstown to the site of the tragedy and the cemetery where the children were now buried.

By then, the two women had also met Ciaran McKeown, a Belfast-based journalist and a nonviolent activist, and the trio emerged as leaders of a new grassroots peace movement. An even larger rally followed on 21 August, where around 20,000 supporters gathered at Ormeau Park and McKeown read out a declaration setting out the aims of the movement, which had been named Peace People.

“We have a simple message to the world from this movement for peace. We want to live and love and build a just and peaceful society. We want for our children, as we want for ourselves, our lives at home, at work, and at play to be lives of joy and peace,” it began. “We reject the use of the bomb and the bullet and all the techniques of violence. We dedicate ourselves to working with our neighbours, near and far, day in and day out, to building that peaceful society in which the tragedies we have known are a bad memory and a continuing warning.”

In the following months, over 100,000 put their names to the declaration and mass Peace People rallies were held



THIS MONTH... 1976

ANNIVERSARIES THAT HAVE MADE HISTORY



ABOVE: Williams (far left) and Corrigan (far right) receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977



LEFT: Irish taoiseach Bertie Ahern, US senator George Mitchell and British prime minister Tony Blair (left to right) after the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998

across Northern Ireland and Britain.

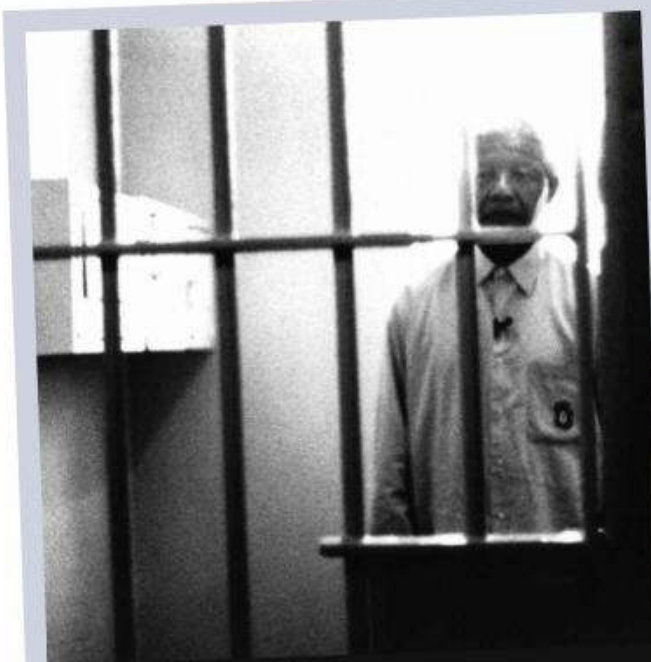
Unlike other calls for peace, this was a large scale movement where Protestants and Catholics came together. At one march on Belfast's Shankill Road – a Protestant heartland – Catholics were welcomed over the 'peace lines', the walls separating neighbourhoods.

But peace was never going to be an easy aim. Members of the movement were regularly subjected to stone throwing at rallies, death threats and even petrol bombings. Despite a commitment to nonviolence and inclusivity, some opponents accused Peace People of being pro-British, while others disliked the idea of the two religious groups mixing at all. The IRA saw it as a threat to their aims of a united Ireland. Undeterred, Peace People continued to organise rallies, including in November 1976 when more than 10,000 people marched to London's Trafalgar Square, where American folk singer Joan Baez sang 'We Shall Overcome'.

In the first six months after Peace People was established, Northern Ireland saw a 70 per cent drop in the rate of violence, calculated by the number of fatalities, and it would never return to the levels experienced at the height of the

Troubles. For their tireless efforts, both Williams and Corrigan were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (the latter, at 32, became the youngest recipient of the laureate until Malala Yousafzai in 2014). Not long afterwards, McKeown became the first person from Northern Ireland to make a speech at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It would be another two decades until peace was finally achieved in Northern Ireland with the Good Friday Agreement of 1998. Today, Peace People still works at maintaining peace in Northern Ireland, as well as across the globe. 📍



EVERY MONTH THROUGHOUT 2022, WE'LL BE COMMEMORATING THE BBC'S 100TH BIRTHDAY WITH A TRIP DOWN MEMORY LANE...

27 August 1950

BRITISH TV VIEWERS WATCH THE FIRST LIVE PICTURES FROM THE CONTINENT

Broadcasting from the Hotel de Ville in Calais, northern France, the BBC transmits a live television programme across the Channel to Britain for the first time. The two-hour special – which includes a torchlight procession, gymnastic performances and a firework display to finish – commemorates the 100th anniversary of the first telegraph sent from England to France, and features commentary from Richard Dimbleby (pictured). The feat, two months in the planning, is achieved with five temporary radio-link stations set up along a 95-mile route from Calais to London.



OTHER ANNIVERSARIES

A LOOK BACK AT OTHER EVENTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN AUGUST THROUGHOUT HISTORY

2 August 1100

WILLIAM II BECOMES THE HUNTED

William II of England dies after being 'accidentally' shot with an arrow by one of his own hunting party. His death raises suspicions as his killer, Walter Tirel, is a skilled bowman and immediately flees the scene. Tirel is possibly working on the orders of William's brother, who subsequently seizes the throne as Henry I.



5 August 1962

NELSON MANDELA IS ARRESTED

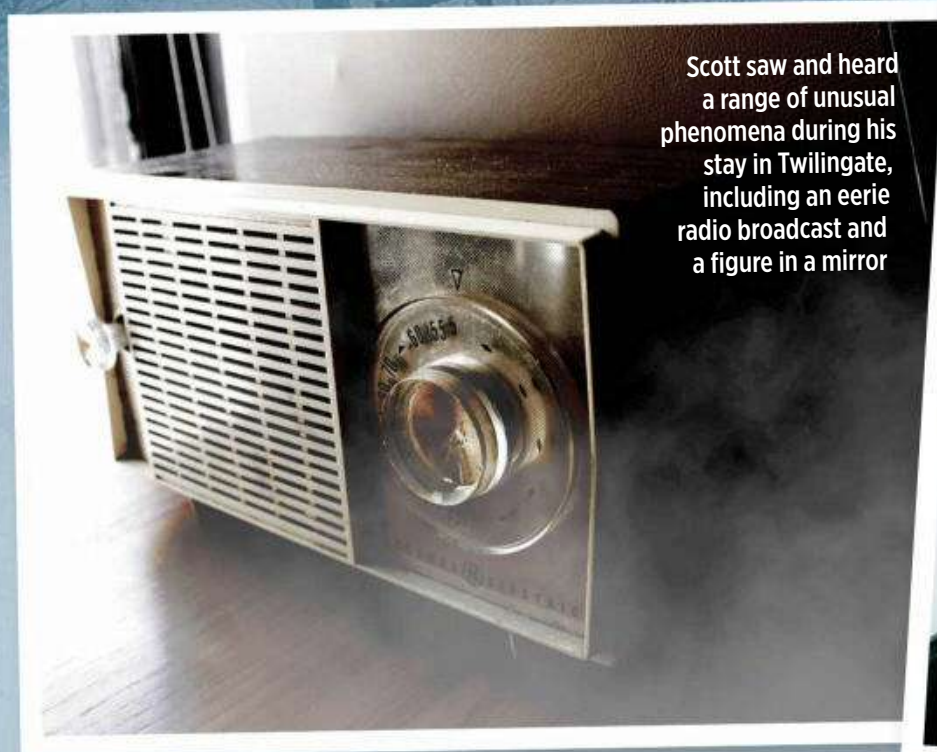
On his return to South Africa from a trip to many African countries, and England, the anti-apartheid revolutionary Nelson Mandela (left) is arrested and charged with illegally leaving the country and inciting a strike. Initially sentenced to five years in prison, he eventually spends over 27 years behind bars. After his release (amid global clamour), he is elected South Africa's first black president in 1994.

PARANORMAL COLD CASE

INVESTIGATING HISTORY'S MOST SPINE-CHILLING ENCOUNTERS



BBC Radio's **Danny Robins** speaks to a man whose boyhood vacation to a quiet Newfoundland fishing town soon turned into a holiday from hell



Scott saw and heard a range of unusual phenomena during his stay in Twillingate, including an eerie radio broadcast and a figure in a mirror



barely bring himself to look in that mirror, but when he does, he sees a dark, shadowy figure moving across the room. Is it the person or thing that just threw his brother across the bedroom?

I spoke to Scott for my recent *Uncanny* summer special, 'Canadian Horror Story', on BBC Sounds. The really incredible thing is that he and his brother were not suffering alone. His parents and his aunt and cousin all had experiences in their rooms too, with much of the phenomena similar to what Scott witnessed.

Scott is nervous. The last time he told this story was in his late teens. Halfway through, his friend told him he should go to the bathroom. "Why?" Scott asked. The friend pointed out Scott was bleeding. "I had been so nervous telling the story, that I chewed through my lip."

The event that has so carved itself onto Scott's memory took place on a family holiday in 1998. Scott was 14 and it was his first trip abroad – a vacation to the remote, picturesque island of Newfoundland, off the coast of Canada. Scott's family drove along the coast to the small fishing community of Twillingate. The only B&B they could find was full, but the owner offered them another house he owned nearby.

So, after arriving at the old, windswept house, they glance across at a dilapidated boatshed. Standing, staring disconcertingly, is a fisherman, a grizzled sea dog in oilskins who looks like something out of *Moby Dick*. When they look back, he has disappeared!

A little rattled, Scott and his family head into the house to unpack. There's no TV, but there is an old radio. Scott's mum, Pat, switches it on and a terrifying voice fills the

room, guttural and angry-sounding. Pat frantically tries to change the frequency, but every way she turns the dial, the voice remains, until they pull the plug out!

The character of the house itself shifts as night falls. They feel that they are not alone, so they decide to head to bed. Scott and his younger brother Callum take one room, his parents take another, and his aunt and cousin take the third. None will have a quiet night...

A HOUSE OF HORRORS

For Scott and Callum, it begins with the sound of footsteps. Heavy booted, walking up and down the corridor, again and again like someone pacing, but never going into any of the rooms. Then, from nowhere, their bed starts shaking. Scott is terrified. He looks across to Callum, who is still asleep, and then, something truly astonishing occurs – "Callum flies out of bed."

Scott halts, realising how crazy this sounds. "He sailed through the air right over me. My memory is that he was nearer to the ceiling than the bed. It felt like someone had picked him up and tossed him."

Callum lands with a thud on the floor, underneath an antique mirror. Scott can

Whose were those footsteps? Who was that shadow figure? Could it be linked to the fisherman they saw in the boatshed earlier in the day? Newfoundland is a place with a rich history of supernatural traditions, perhaps thanks to the huge number of shipwrecks and tragic drownings that any fishing community endures. Phantom ships are seen in the fog and apparitions of drowned sailors have been said to come back to haunt their loved ones.

The question is, did Scott and his family allow their imaginations to get the better of them in a lonely old house on this atmospheric island... or did they really witness one of these Newfoundland spirits? The thought sends a very un-summer-y chill down my spine... 

DANNY ROBINS is a writer, broadcaster and journalist. He is the presenter of the BBC Radio 4 podcasts *The Battersea Poltergeist* and *Uncanny*, available now on BBC Sounds

LISTEN



Scott's story is the subject of the recent *Uncanny* summer special, 'Canadian Horror Story'. Listen to both parts at bbc.co.uk/sounds/brand/m0010x7c



THE ROYAL MINT®
THE ORIGINAL MAKER



Consign Your Coins to a Royal Mint Auction

If you are looking to sell your coin or coin collection, The Royal Mint's Collector Services team can help you find them a new home. By consigning your coins to The Royal Mint's regular auctions, you can reach a wide audience of potential buyers and make sure you get a fair price, with competitive selling fees, often as low as 0%.

To find out more, visit royalmint.com/consignments

royalmint.com

CELEBRATE | COLLECT | INVEST | SECURE | DISCOVER

The Acts of Union 1707

Emma Slattery Williams



ABOVE: James VI and I had dreamt of uniting England and Scotland

LEFT: Queen Anne is presented with the Articles of Union

WHAT WERE THE ACTS OF UNION?

On 1 May 1707, two acts took effect: one passed by the Parliament of Scotland and the other by the Parliament of England. Together, they enacted the Treaty of Union to bring together their individual states into the United Kingdom of Great Britain. While they had already shared the same monarchs for more than 100 years, England and Scotland now had a shared sovereignty, parliament and flag, as well as taxation, coinage and trade systems. This was a key step in the formation of the Britain that exists today.

HAD THERE BEEN ATTEMPTS TO UNITE ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BEFORE THE 18TH CENTURY?

Since 1603, England and Scotland had been in a dynastic union with a shared monarch. Elizabeth I had died without an heir, ending the Tudor line and resulting

“Since 1603, England and Scotland had a shared monarch, but were separate: two crowns, on one head”

in her cousin James VI, who had ruled Scotland since 1567, becoming King of England and Ireland. But they remained separate kingdoms: two crowns, just on one head. Despite promises that he would return often to Scotland, James VI and I moved his court to England and only travelled north again on one occasion in the following 22 years. His wish was to establish a “blessed union”, but neither of his parliaments were enthusiastic about that idea and rebuffed his attempts.

The Commonwealth formed after the Civil Wars, when Oliver Cromwell was

ruling as Lord Protector, then tried to force the issue in the 1650s by declaring that Scotland had to join with England and Ireland. The Scots were given 30 seats in parliament, but most were not filled during this brief period of union, and it was scrapped with the restoration of Charles II in 1660.

SO WHAT WERE THE MOTIVATIONS THAT EVENTUALLY LED TO UNION?

Coming to the throne in 1702, Queen Anne announced in her first speech to the Westminster parliament that union was “very necessary”. She was its ardent advocate, but it was really the issue of the royal succession that got parliament involved. In 1701, the Act of Settlement had been passed to ensure the crown would go to a Protestant, bypassing the now excluded Catholic heirs in favour of the House of Hanover (in Lower

IN A NUTSHELL

YOUR BRIEF EXPLAINER TO HISTORY'S HOT TOPICS

◀ Saxony, Germany), namely Electress Sophia, granddaughter of James VI and I, and her descendants.

Anne was a Protestant, but, despite her numerous pregnancies, had no surviving children. But she did have a Catholic half-brother, James Francis Edward Stuart, whose father had been deposed in the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and who still intended to take the throne despite the Act of Settlement. He declared himself James VIII and III, and there were many in Scotland – known as the Jacobites – who supported his restoration.

The threat of the Jacobites made the English nervous, especially as it made it more likely that the Scots would turn once again to their historic allies, the French, and reignite the 'Auld Alliance'. Increasingly, the English parliament – with Anne's eager backing – came to the belief that union would be the strongest safeguard against this.

WHY DID THE SCOTTISH COME ROUND TO THE IDEA?

A major concern the Scots had about the prospect of union was that they would lose their independence and be absorbed as a region of England. And there was a precedent for this: Wales, conquered by Edward I in the 13th century, had

been annexed by law in the 1530s and 40s. By the end of the 18th century, however, Scotland was in desperate financial circumstances, and the pressure to agree to uniting with England grew more pronounced. To begin, the 1690s saw Scotland ravaged by a period of widespread famine and poverty, brought on by a series of failed harvests and an economic slump exacerbated by wars and declining trade. As much as 15 per cent of the population perished in these 'Seven Ill Years'.

Then there was the disastrous 'Darien scheme'. To rejuvenate the economy, an ambitious plan was devised to establish a colony at Darien (on the Isthmus of Panama), from where the Scots could carry out trade in both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The colony, it was hoped, would become so profitable that it could rival England's East India Company. The scheme proved so popular that it received investments from all over Scotland, at every level of society, totalling £400,000 in a matter of weeks.

In November 1698, the first expedition to settle Darien arrived, but ended in catastrophe eight months later as fewer than 300 of the 1,200 settlers survived and the colony of New Edinburgh was abandoned. That was not the end,

though, as a second expedition had set out before news had reached Scotland. Arriving in late 1699, these 1,300 settlers discovered the place deserted and started rebuilding, only to suffer the same inhospitable conditions and diseases that had devastated the first group, as well as attacks from Spanish forces. By the time the colony was abandoned for good, there were only a handful of survivors boarding the boat back home.

The venture left Scotland on the brink of financial ruin, with many investors facing bankruptcy. The benefits of a union with England – an end to trade restrictions, protection for Scottish ships, access to English colonies, and promises of compensation for some of the losses incurred by the Darien scheme – became too attractive to ignore. But, rather than being powerless in any negotiations with the English, the Scots knew they still had something to bargain with: agreeing to the Hanoverian succession.

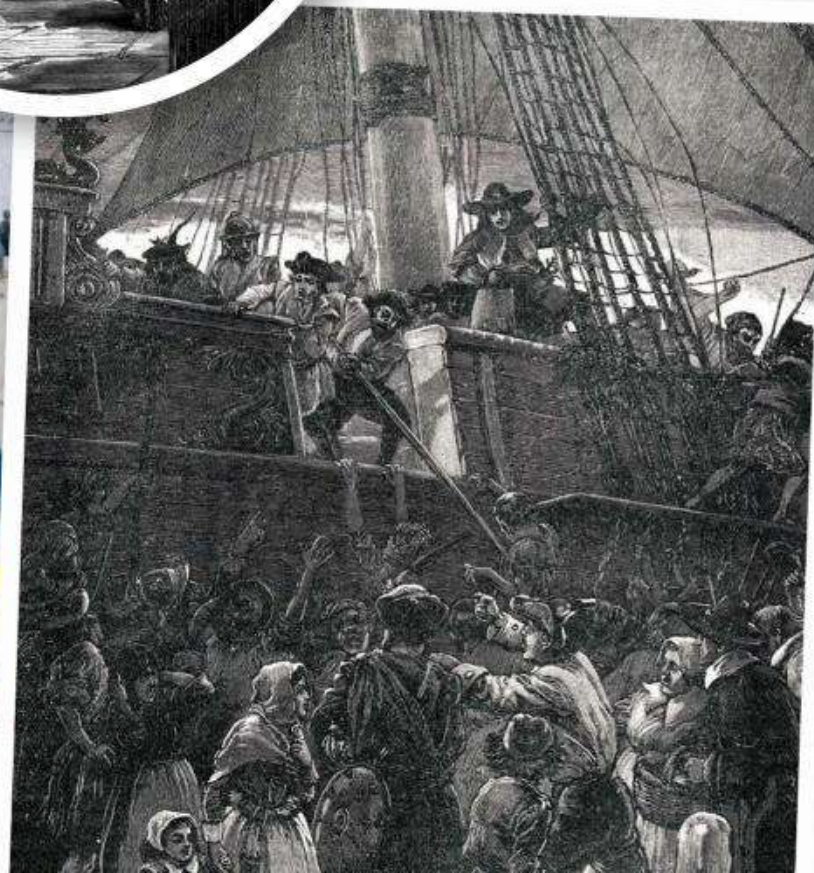
WHAT WAS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ACT OF SECURITY AND THE RESULTING ALIEN ACT?

When the English parliament passed the Act of Settlement in 1701, naming the Hanoverians as successors to the throne, this was done without consulting its Scottish counterpart. The Scottish parliament retaliated by putting forward the Act of Security of 1704: allowing them to appoint their own successor from the Protestant descendants of Scottish kings. The act also

BELOW RIGHT: The first Darien expedition set sail in 1698 to build a trading empire for Scotland – it ended in complete failure

BELOW LEFT: An image from the 17th century shows a grand procession into the Parliament of Scotland

BELOW CENTRE: The Catholic James VII and II (kneeling) depicted while in exile in France. His son's attempts to take power meant the issue of succession became a key part of the union debate



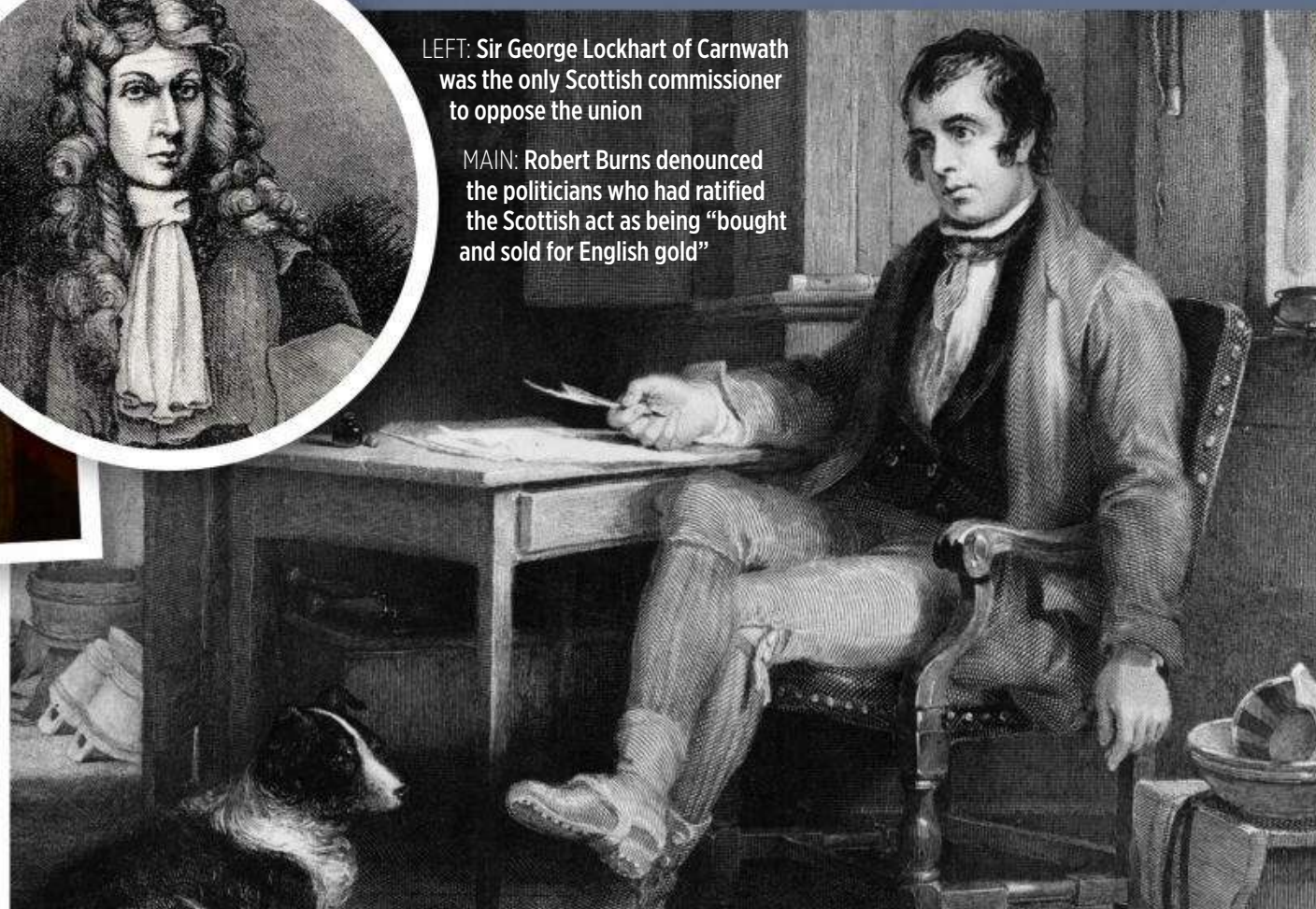


The Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, William Cowper, opened the union negotiations in April 1706



LEFT: Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath was the only Scottish commissioner to oppose the union

MAIN: Robert Burns denounced the politicians who had ratified the Scottish act as being “bought and sold for English gold”



stipulated that the person put forward by the English would not be considered unless certain political, economic and religious conditions were met.

As punishment for this, the English followed up with the Alien Act of 1705. This categorised all Scots as foreign nationals, or aliens; banned Scottish imports into England or its colonies; and embargoed any exports that could help Scotland raise an army. These measures finally forced the Scottish parliament to enter discussions on the proposed union.

HOW DID THE ENGLISH AND SCOTS NEGOTIATE THE UNION?

It was agreed that Queen Anne would appoint 31 commissioners for each nation to negotiate the terms of a union treaty. The members of the Scottish contingent were nominated by two nobles, the Duke of Queensberry (a favourite of Anne's) and the Duke of Argyll, but both sides decided to select few known opponents to union.

Proceedings began on 16 April 1706 at the Cockpit in the Palace of Whitehall with opening speeches. Among them was William Cowper, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, representing the English commissioners. He laid out the intentions of the negotiations, declaring that “the two kingdoms of England and Scotland be forever united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain; that the United Kingdom of Great Britain be represented by one and the same parliament,” before ending with: “that the succession to the monarchy of Great Britain be vested in the House of Hanover.”

The commissioners did not actually negotiate face to face but worked in separate rooms, conveying their proposals, arguments and counter-arguments in writing. It took only three days for them to reach an agreement on the major issues: England had its guarantee for the Hanoverian succession; Scotland had access to England's vast trade markets to boost its moribund economy.

The negotiations continued until July before the Treaty of Union was finalised.

“The commissioners did not actually negotiate face to face, but worked in separate rooms and communicated in writing”

On top of establishing the union, it covered economic, judicial and trade concerns, including an English payment of £398,085 and 10 shillings to offset the responsibility Scotland now had in the national debt. In truth, most of the money went to ruined Darien investors.

WHAT WERE THE OTHER TERMS OF THE TREATY OF UNION?

The United Kingdom would have one parliament, in Westminster; the same currency; uniform taxation; equal freedom of trade; and a new flag, made by combining the crosses of St George and St Andrew. Scotland would retain its independence when it came to the legal system and, as laid out in a subsequent act, the Presbyterian Church.

The Scottish representation in the new united parliament amounted to 45 members in the House of Commons and 16 peers in the Lords, although this was actually a small proportion of the 500 or so seats. Not everyone north of the border was happy at the prospect of union on such terms.

WHAT WERE THE MAIN CRITICISMS OF THE UNION?

The sole Scottish commissioner opposing the union, Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, claimed that most in Scotland

were against it. A deep-rooted resentment of the English was not going to be swept away by a law. Fuelled by fears of high taxation and loss of independence, there were demonstrations in Edinburgh and Glasgow in the months before the parliament ratified the treaty in January 1707. The English followed shortly afterwards, and, on 1 May 1707, Great Britain came into being.

The criticisms did not stop there. There were accusations that bribery had played a major role in persuading the Scottish commissioners. Queensberry – who was met with cheering crowds in London, but pelted with stones and eggs in Scotland – received a large portion of the money gifted by the English, while Argyll received a peerage. Scottish poet Robert Burns would later denounce members of the Scottish parliament who ratified the act as being “bought and sold for English gold”.

HOW DID THE CURRENT GREAT BRITAIN COME INTO BEING?

In 1801, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was established with another Act of Union – to much anger among the Irish. This was the case until 1922 when, at a time of swelling nationalism and a war for independence, the Irish Free State formed. Six of Ulster's provinces remained part of Great Britain, as Northern Ireland. 📍

LISTEN



Linda Colley, professor of history at Princeton University, explores the forces that have united and divided Britain down the centuries in a BBC Radio 4 series, *Acts of Union and Disunion*: bbc.co.uk/programmes/b03pn0vv

Elizabeth Gaskell: a voice of the Victorians

While not the most famous novelist of her generation, 'Mrs Gaskell' helped bring the unpleasant implications of industrialisation to the public consciousness. But what motivated her to speak out?

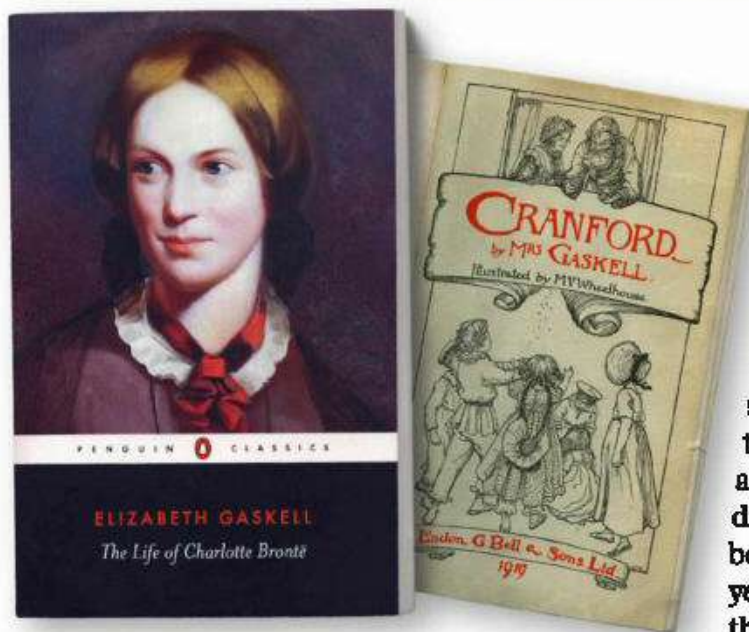
Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell's journey to becoming one of the most celebrated authors of the Victorian age was borne from an intensely difficult time in her life. In 1845, she lost her infant son to scarlet fever and, at her husband's encouragement, turned to writing for nothing more than an outlet for her grief and a possible path out of depression. The result was her first novel, and an instant success: *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life*.

About a desperate working class family, it vividly portrayed the slums of Manchester and the plight of the poor. "I had always felt a deep sympathy with the care worn men," Gaskell said in the preface; a sympathy that had been nurtured throughout a childhood surrounded by progressive thinkers, reformers and humanitarians. Born Elizabeth Stevenson on 29 September 1810, she was raised, following her mother's death when she was only one, by her "more than mother" aunt, Hannah Lumb, who made sure she received a good education and introduction to Unitarianism.

PRAISE IN HIGH PLACES

In 1832, Elizabeth married William Gaskell, an assistant Unitarian minister in Manchester. Far from the rural calm of her upbringing in Knutsford, Cheshire, her new home in the sprawling city, a centre of textiles, exposed her to the impact that industrialisation and urbanisation was having on the poorest workers. By then, she had already suffered more than her fair share of personal tragedy: her father's death; her brother John's disappearance at sea while serving with the Merchant Navy; and, in 1833, the loss of a stillborn daughter.

Gaskell eventually had four surviving daughters, Marianne, Margaret Emily (known as Meta), Florence and Julia, and most of her time was dedicated to being a loving mother and minister's wife. But she enjoyed writing, too, and in 1837 a poem penned with William,



Gaskell's works included an 1857 biography of Charlotte Brontë, as well as *Cranford*, first published between 1851–53

titled *Sketches Among the Poor*, was printed in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. A few years later, a piece about Clopton Hall in Warwickshire, for a book entitled *Visits to Remarkable Places*, became her first solo publication.

Mary Barton (1848) was published anonymously (as was the case with many female writers who did not use male pseudonyms), but her identity still came out. With the novel a sensation for its depiction of worker struggles, radical activity and murder, Charles Dickens was soon in touch, inviting "Mrs Gaskell" to contribute to his magazine, *Household Words*. He wrote: "I do honestly know that there is no living English writer whose aid I would desire to enlist in preference to the authoress of *Mary Barton* (a book that most profoundly affected and impressed me)."

Her short story *Lizzie Leigh* made the first issue, followed in 1851 by the serialisation of *Cranford*, about two sisters and their country lifestyle (earning comparisons to Jane Austen). The next few years brought Gaskell's other important, and controversial, social works. *Ruth* (1853), a tale of a seamstress who has a child out of wedlock, was met with hostility – copies were

even burned at Gaskell's church. Undeterred, she followed this up with *North and South* (first published as a serial between 1854–55), an exploration of the differing outlooks to industrialisation felt across the country.

"A WISE GOOD WOMAN"

Gaskell's humanitarianism was not confined to the page, either. During a cotton famine, she set up sewing shops to give employment to mill workers, and the family home became a meeting place for intellectuals, who would discuss the issues of the day. Charlotte Brontë became a dear friend, and in 1857, a couple of years after Brontë's death, Gaskell would write the first biography of the *Jane Eyre* author.

All the while, Gaskell kept writing novels and was prolific with short stories. In an era of upheaval, she was a powerful voice – and a female voice at that. She blended realism and romance; made heroines out of outcasts; and could switch from pastoral playfulness (*Cranford*) to hard hitting critiques of the norms of the day (*Ruth*). What's more, she framed her works not as calls for radical action, but a greater need for compassion and understanding.

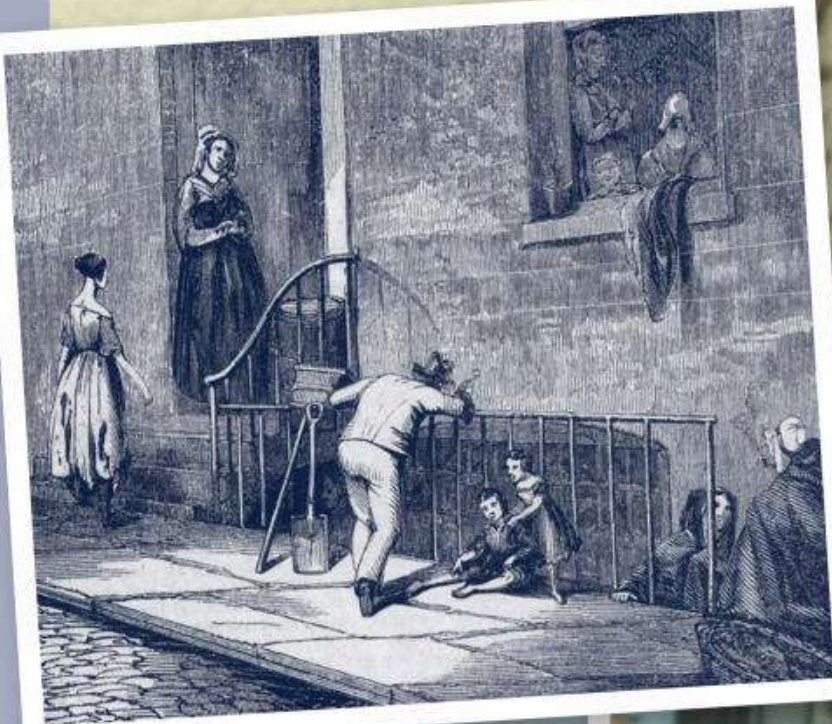
On 12 November 1865, Gaskell died after suffering a heart attack, aged 55. Writing to the end, her final novel, *Wives and Daughters*, was unfinished. It would be published posthumously in the *Cornhill Magazine*, with the ending put together by editor Frederick Greenwood based on what was believed to be Gaskell's intentions. He also added the following note:

"It is unnecessary to demonstrate to those who know what is and what is not true literature that Mrs Gaskell was gifted with some of the choicest faculties bestowed upon mankind; that these grew into greater strength and ripened into greater beauty in the decline of her days; and that she has gifted us with some, the truest, purest works of fiction in the language. And she was herself what her works show her to have been – a wise good woman." 📍

WORDS: JONNY WILKES

An 1851 portrait of Elizabeth Gaskell. Often referred to as 'Mrs Gaskell', the novelist achieved critical acclaim for her vivid depictions of poverty in Victorian Britain, although some works – such as *Ruth* (1853) – were criticised for their scandalous content

“Gaskell framed her works not as calls for radical action, but a greater need for compassion and understanding”



ABOVE: An illustration of a Manchester slum, 1843. The plight of the city's poor inspired Gaskell's debut novel, *Mary Barton* (1848)

RIGHT: The principal cast members of *Cranford* (2007) – a BBC One adaptation of Gaskell's novel of the same name

FAR RIGHT: Gaskell's husband, William, originally encouraged his wife to take up writing to help her cope with the loss of their infant son, who died of scarlet fever in 1845



SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

Please complete the order form and send to:

FREEPOST IMMEDIATE MEDIA (please write in capitals)

- ☐ I wish to receive my ONE book when I subscribe to *BBC History Revealed**
- ☐ **OPTION 1:** *In Search of Mary Seacole: The Making of a Cultural Icon* by Helen Rappaport – worth £20
- ☐ **OPTION 2:** *Persians: The Age of the Great Kings* by Professor Lloyd Llewellyn-Jones – worth £25
- ☐ **OPTION 3:** *Russia: Revolution and Civil War 1917–1921* by Antony Beevor – worth £30
- ☐ **OPTION 4:** *In Search of the Dark Ages* by Michael Wood – worth £25

UK DIRECT DEBIT

- ☐ UK Direct Debit - pay just £22.99 every 6 issues by Direct Debit – **SAVING 30%** plus your choice of book (please complete order form below)

YOUR DETAILS (ESSENTIAL)

Title	Forename	Surname
Address		
Postcode		
Home tel no	Mobile tel no	
Email		
☐ I wish to purchase a gift subscription (please supply gift recipient's name and address on a separate sheet)		

KEEP IN TOUCH

BBC History Revealed (published by Immediate Media Company Limited) would like to send you updates, special offers and promotions by email. You can unsubscribe at any time.

Please tick here if you would like to receive these ☐

We would also like to keep in touch by post and telephone about other relevant offers and promotions from Immediate Media. If you do not wish to be contacted this way please tick here: post ☐ phone ☐ For more information about how to change the way we contact you and how we hold your personal information, please see our privacy policy, which can be viewed online at immediate.co.uk/privacy-policy

Instructions to your Bank or Building Society to pay by Direct Debit		DIRECT Debit
To: the Manager (Bank/Building Society)		
Address		
		Postcode
Name(s) of account holder(s)		
Bank/Building Society account number		Branch sort code
Reference number (internal use only)		
Originator's identification number		
7 1 0 6 4 4		Please pay Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd Debits from the account detailed in this instruction subject to the safeguards assured by the Direct Debit Guarantee. I understand that this instruction may remain with Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd and, if so, details will be passed electronically to my Bank/Building Society.
Signature		Date / /
Banks and Building Societies may not accept Direct Debit mandates from some types of account		

OTHER PAYMENT OPTIONS

- ☐ UK by credit/debit card or cheque for just £53.49 for 13 issues (**SAVING 25%**) plus your choice of book
- ☐ Europe inc Eire €72.00 for 13 issues ☐ Rest of World \$75.00 for 13 issues ☐ USA \$60.00 for 13 issues

CREDIT CARD DETAILS

Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐

----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Issue no Valid from Expiry date

Signature Date

☐ I enclose a cheque made payable to Immediate Media Co for £

OVERSEAS Please complete the order form and send to:

BBC History Revealed magazine, PO Box 3320, 3 Queensbridge, NORTHAMPTON, NN4 7BF, UK

*Choice of book is only available to UK residents. Stock is subject to availability. BBC History Revealed reserves the right to send an alternative book. Please allow 28 days after payment has been taken for delivery of your book. Direct Debit offer is available for UK customers only. Your subscription will start with the next available issue. **Offer ends 4 August 2022.**



YOUR PERFECT SUMMER COMPANION

- ★ Your choice of **BOOK*** worth up to £30
- ★ **Save 30%** on the shop price*
- ★ Subscribe from only £22.99 every 6 issues by Direct Debit
- ★ **Free UK delivery** direct to your door
- ★ **Never miss an issue** of Britain's bestselling history magazine



SUMMER
READS OFFER

SAVE 30% AND RECEIVE A BOOK WORTH UP TO £30*

when you subscribe to **BBC HISTORY REVEALED** this summer



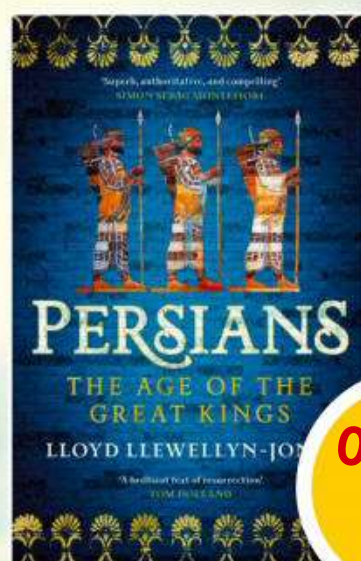
In Search of Mary Seacole: The Making of a Cultural Icon

By Helen Rappaport

Once voted the Greatest Black Briton, Mary Seacole fought prejudice to become a nursing pioneer. When her offer to help during the Crimean War was refused, she funded her trip and set up the British Hotel to care for the soldiers. Helen Rappaport's rich biography is the fruit of almost 20 years of research into Seacole's extraordinary life.

SIGNED
COPY

OPTION 1
WORTH
£20

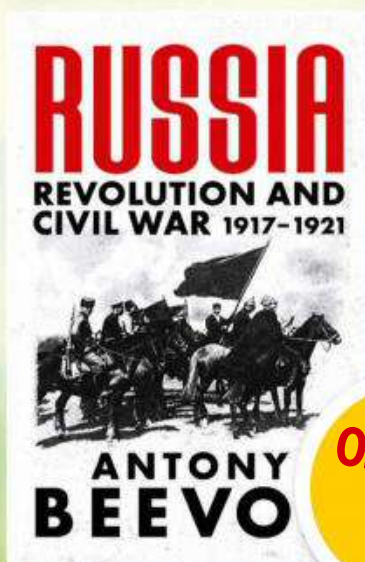


Persians: The Age of the Great Kings

By Professor Lloyd Llewellyn-Jones

A definitive new history of the Persian dynasty, the Achaemenids, who ruled over the largest empire in antiquity. Much of the western understanding of this time and period originated with ancient Greek accounts, so Professor Llewellyn-Jones has gone back to the original Achaemenid sources to build a 'Persian Version' of the empire.

OPTION 2
WORTH
£25

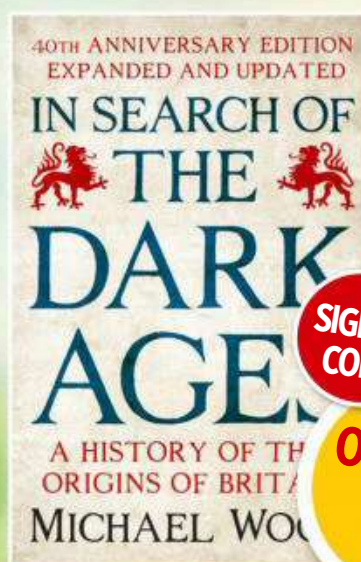


Russia: Revolution and Civil War 1917-1921

By Antony Beevor

The tumultuous struggle that ripped Russia apart and had far-reaching consequences for the world throughout the 20th century is told here in a gripping narrative. Bestselling author Antony Beevor masterfully captures the bloody period of 1917-21, and the impact it had on individual Russians caught up in revolution and civil war.

OPTION 3
WORTH
£30



In Search of the Dark Ages: A History of the Origins of Britain

By Michael Wood

To mark its 40th anniversary, Michael Wood's groundbreaking first book – exploring the origins of English identity – has been fully revised and expanded. This new edition further delves into the centuries between the Romans and Normans, while, even after all this time, still overturning preconceptions of the Dark Ages as anything but a fertile and formative period for Britain.

SIGNED
COPY

OPTION 4
WORTH
£25

Easy ways to order

 www.buysubscriptions.com/HRP110

 **03330 162 115[†]** Quote code HRP110

 **Scan the QR code with your phone**



*UK calls will cost the same as other standard fixed line numbers (starting 01 or 02) and are included as part of any inclusive or free minutes allowances (if offered by your phone tariff). Outside of free call packages, call charges from mobile phones will cost between 3p and 55p per minute. Lines are open 9.00am–5.00pm weekdays. Overseas readers call +44 1604 973 723

7 THINGS YOU (PROBABLY) DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT NEANDERTHALS

Dr Rebecca Wragg Sykes shares the ways that our understanding of the species has been revolutionised thanks to cutting-edge research

One of the most common questions on this topic is what exactly is a Neanderthal? From an evolutionary point of

view, Neanderthals are hominins, so are within the same genus as *Homo sapiens* – the species to which modern humans belong.

For a long time, it was believed that Neanderthals didn't have much to do with us, in terms of direct ancestry – they were more of a branch, like cousins. That has changed now; it is understood that Neanderthals, at least in part, *did* contribute to our genetic legacy. That's where they sit in an evolutionary sense.

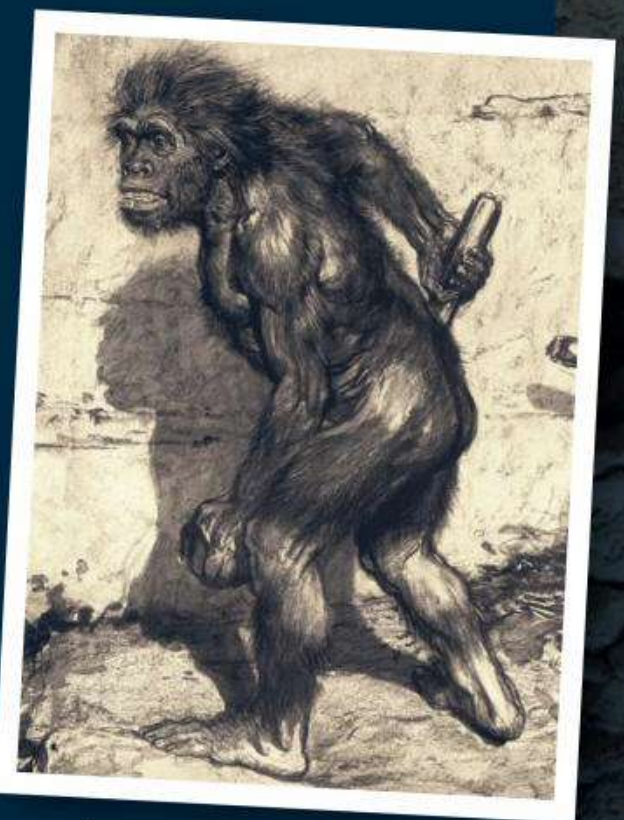
In fact, Neanderthals were the first hominins that we realised *were* hominins. They've been with us for more than 160 years (when the first fossils were discovered), all the way through the development of human evolutionary science. They give a really interesting case study for how our ideas change, and how the methods we use to investigate them have transformed.

It was also long thought that Neanderthals were primarily European hominins, but we now know they were a Eurasian species, with an extremely wide geographical range. They extended from Wales through to Siberia, central Asia and the Near East; in terms of when they existed, there's evidence of proto-Neanderthals emerging 400,000 years ago, but they only became clearly visible in fossil and archaeological terms around 350,000 years ago. They appear to disappear from the archaeological record around 40,000 years ago – except their genes *did* continue, and they're present in billions of people today.

Neanderthals had several characteristic features, such as the prominent brow and wide nose seen on this reconstruction

1 NEANDERTHALS WERE NOT 'MISSING LINKS'

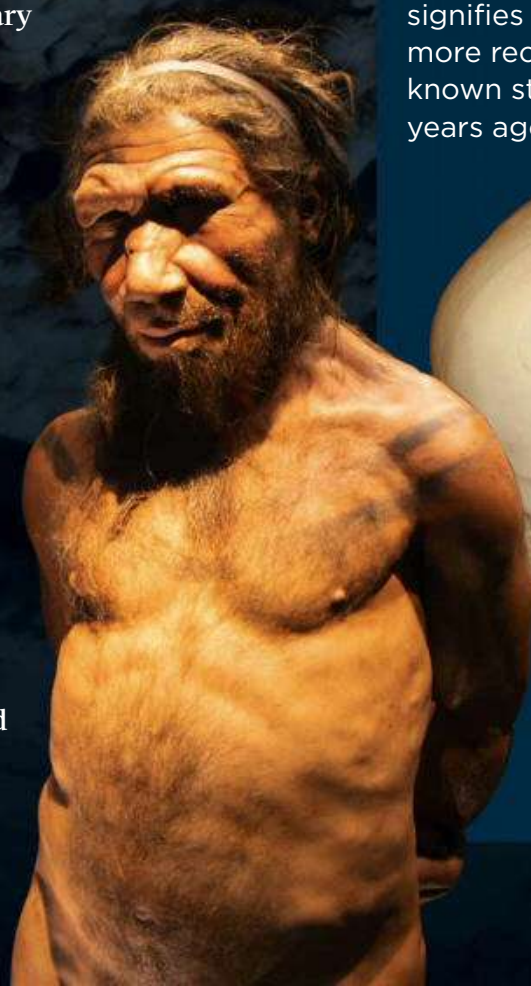
When they were discovered in the 1850s, Neanderthals blew everyone's minds. The ideas of 19th-century naturalists Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Darwin about natural selection had yet to be published, and the notion that humans had ancient, vanished relations would have been scarcely imaginable. While the first fossils were compared with apes, biologists of the day like Thomas Huxley could see how similar they were to humans. In fact, it was later found that the Neanderthal lineage only split from our shared common ancestor around 600 Ka [1 Ka signifies 1,000 years ago]: vastly more recent than the oldest-known stone tools over 3 million years ago.



An early 20th-century representation of a Neanderthal man, based on the discovery of a skeleton in La Chapelle-aux-Saints, France, in 1908



Unlike the *Homo sapiens* skull pictured above, the 50,000-year-old Neanderthal skull on the right is longer and has a much lower forehead





LEFT: Neanderthals developed stone tools for a myriad of purposes, including to sharpen blades for hunting

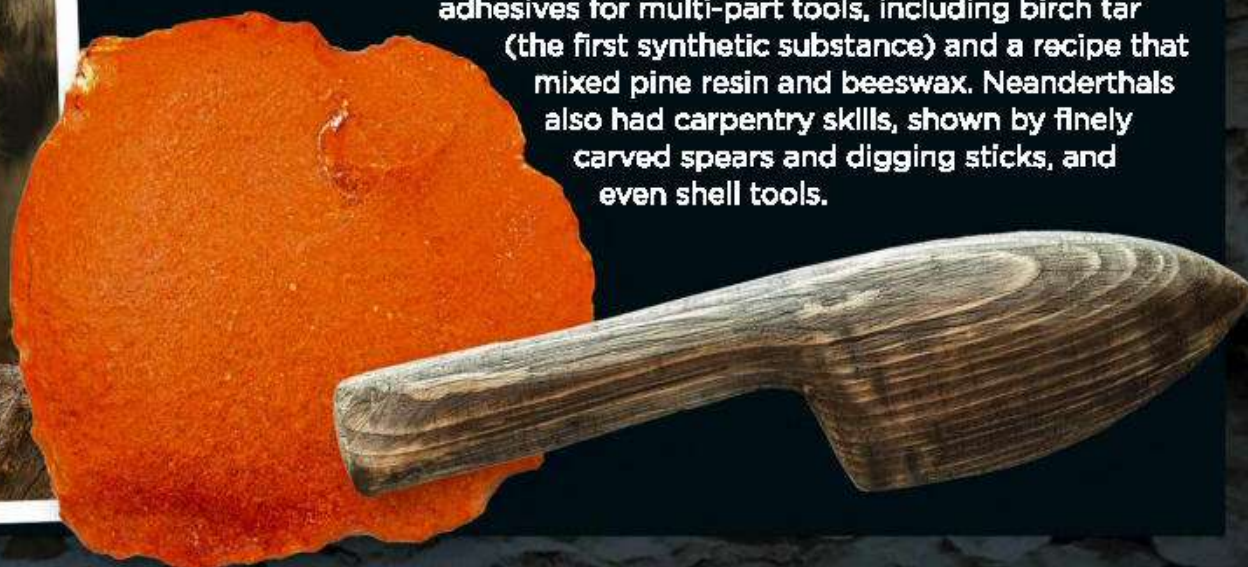
BELOW LEFT: Tools like this one were used as scrapers to tan hides

BELOW RIGHT: A replication of the oldest wooden tool with a handle in the world

2 THEY COULD INNOVATE AND MAKE TOOLS

Typical images of Neanderthals as technologically unsophisticated abound, and it's been claimed their culture barely changed through hundreds of millennia. That's simply not the case. They mastered many methods for taking apart stone – seen in a number of cultures in different regions – and there's evidence of innovation through time. Blades were once thought to define Homo sapiens, but Neanderthals were perfectly capable of making them, too. They produced

adhesives for multi-part tools, including birch tar (the first synthetic substance) and a recipe that mixed pine resin and beeswax. Neanderthals also had carpentry skills, shown by finely carved spears and digging sticks, and even shell tools.



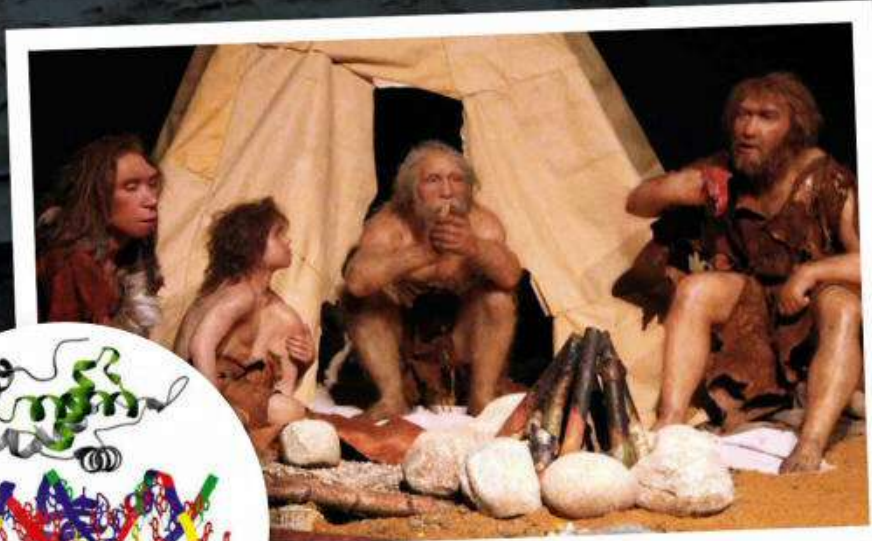
3 THEY WERE NOT HYPER-CARNIVORES

Early theories that Neanderthals weren't great hunters, or were stuck in a 'Big Game Rut', have been steadily overturned. Since they existed through 300,000 years of climate cycles and across the whole of western Eurasia, they adapted to a wide variety of environments and took the best of what was around them. This included hunting steppe-tundra megafauna, such as the mammoth and woolly rhino; tracking medium-sized game like deer through woods; or living off smaller species like birds, rabbits and tortoises and rockpooling for fish and crustaceans. But plants were on the menu, too, from tubers like waterlily roots to seeds and fruits, some of which needed cooking.



ABOVE: Neanderthals worked together to hunt animals, from mammoths to deer

RIGHT: Their diets also included sea snails and a number of plants and roots



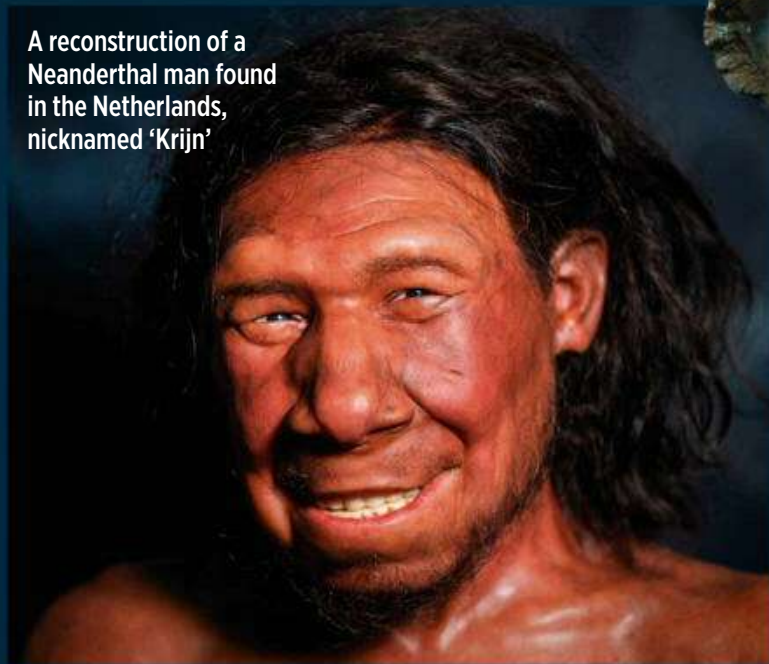
ABOVE: Evidence suggests that Neanderthals may have swapped stories around the fire

LEFT: A 3D model of the FOXP2 gene shared by Homo sapiens and Neanderthals, which affects language

4 NEANDERTHALS COULD TALK

'Ugg' boots might still be fashionable, but the clichés of grunting caveman have become outdated, since anatomical evidence suggests Neanderthals had vocal capabilities not so different to our own. There were subtle differences – while sharing the language-linked FOXP2 gene, a protein difference means that the Neanderthals' didn't function identically – but their voice boxes could make largely similar sounds. And strikingly, their inner ears were tuned into the same frequencies as ours: human speech. What might Neanderthals have talked about? Perhaps animal and plant lore, knowledge of stone and seasons, or sharing memories. Woven together, these may have become the first hearthside tales.

A reconstruction of a Neanderthal man found in the Netherlands, nicknamed 'Krijn'



ABOVE: A 45,000–50,000-year-old fossil shell with red pigment on the surface, from Grotta Fumane, Italy

RIGHT: A 51,000-year-old engraved giant deer's toe bone from Einhornhöhle, Germany



5 NEANDERTHALS WERE NOT BRUTISH

Long presented as primitive and savage, the assumption that Neanderthals were by nature aggressive is not reflected in the archaeology. Hunting of big game, especially herds, necessitated a level of collaboration, and the spoils would have been systematically butchered and transported elsewhere to waiting mouths. Other clues come from their living sites: hearths were the centres of 'home', and in some places

we can see groups were sharing resources between different fires. Rather than violent chimpanzees, this better matches our other closest primate relatives, bonobos (*pictured*). Their lives revolve around female friendships, and groups are far more open to meeting strangers.



6 THEY HAD AN AESTHETIC SENSE

Did Neanderthal life stretch beyond the bare concerns of survival into things like stories, songs or art? There's growing evidence to support the idea that they had an aesthetic sense, from carefully incised lines on bones with no practical explanation, to proof of collecting unusual materials, such as a fossil shell in Italy from 45 Ka smeared with red ochre, or a geode in Romania around the same age. In Spain, pigment mixes of yellow and red minerals with sparkly fool's gold have been found. Plus, linked to their interest in birds' feathers and claws, traces of another pigment were recently discovered on an eagle talon from a Croatian site dating over 100 Ka.

7 NEANDERTHALS ARE NOT EXTINCT

Perhaps the greatest revolution in our understanding of Neanderthals is that they did not entirely vanish. In 2010, older models envisioning *Homo sapiens* replacing Neanderthals around 40,000 years ago were overturned by genetic evidence of interbreeding. A decade on, things are more complicated. *Homo sapiens* were in Eurasia well before then – Australia by 65 Ka, China at least 80 Ka, and the Near East at 180 Ka – and new DNA samples reveal multiple phases of interbreeding going back before 200 Ka. Most living people have a Neanderthal genetic legacy, so they're less extinct than some of the earliest *Homo sapien* populations. ©

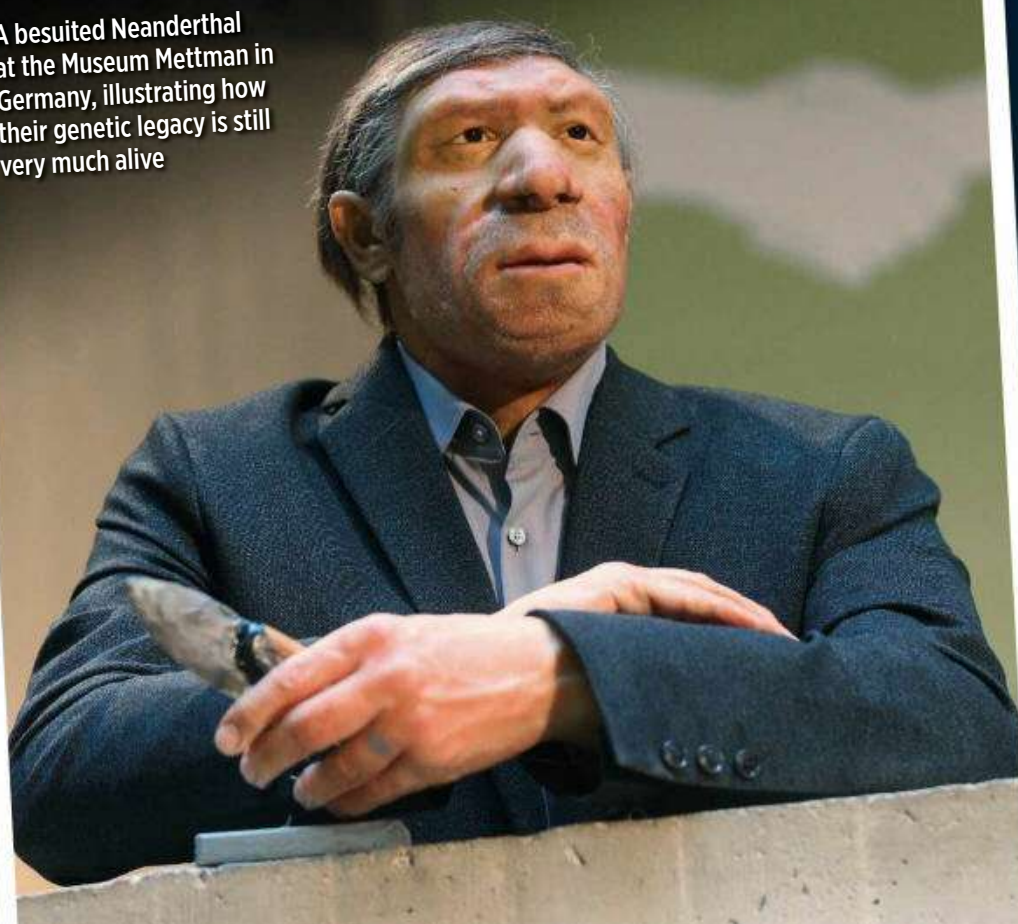
DR REBECCA WRAGG SYKES is a Palaeolithic archaeologist, co-founder of TrowelBlazers, and author of *Kindred: Neanderthal Life, Love, Death and Art* (Bloomsbury, 2020)

GET HOOKED

LISTEN

EH Dr Rebecca Wragg Sykes tackles some of the big questions about Neanderthals and their relations with modern humans on the *HistoryExtra* podcast. Listen at bit.ly/3xjOuVW

A besuited Neanderthal at the Museum Mettmann in Germany, illustrating how their genetic legacy is still very much alive



YOUR ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO THE COLD WAR

From political standoffs to the threat of nuclear destruction, we explore the bitter conflict that lasted for nearly half a century



Professor Michael Goodman discusses the Cold War on the HistoryExtra podcast: [historyextra.com/cold-war-podcast/](https://www.historyextra.com/cold-war-podcast/)



32 Tensions, tests and treaties

We chart the events that kept the Cold War cold

34 Everything you wanted to know about the Cold War

Professor Michael Goodman answers questions on the decades-long rivalry between the US and Soviet Union

38 From friends to enemies

How did the world's two greatest superpowers go from allies to the brink of mutual destruction?

40 The Truman Doctrine

We explore President Truman's quest to halt the spread of communism

41 Presidents and premiers

Meet some of the key players of the Cold War

44 The Marshall Plan

Discover why the US scheme to support war-torn Europe was viewed with suspicion by the Soviet Union

46 Chaos in Cuba

Inside the 13-day battle of brinkmanship between John F Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev that nearly turned the Cold War 'hot'

48 A culture of fear

Find out how the ever-present threat of nuclear war permeated civilian life, and inspired some of the greatest books, films and songs of the era

50 Proxy wars

How tensions between the US and Soviet Union were played out in several proxy wars across the globe – from Vietnam to Korea

54 Opinion

Professor Michael Goodman discusses the continuing relevance of the Cold War today

55 Get hooked

Take your knowledge of the topic further with our pick of TV, books and audio

**HISTORICAL
CONSULTANT
FOR THIS MONTH'S
ESSENTIAL GUIDE**



MICHAEL GOODMAN is professor of intelligence and international affairs and head of the Department of War Studies at King's College London. He has published widely in the field of intelligence history and scientific intelligence.

GETTY IMAGES X7

TENSIONS, TESTS AND TREATIES

8 MAY 1945

▼ World War II ends in Europe and the victorious Allied powers of the US, UK, France and Soviet Union divide Germany into four occupation zones. Although Berlin falls entirely within the Soviet zone, the city is also divided between the powers.

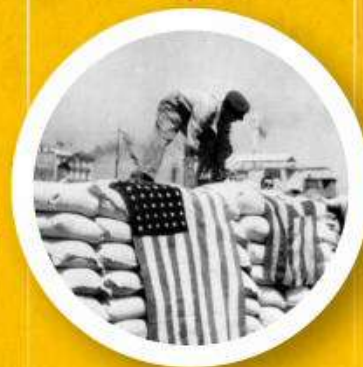


9 FEB 1946

▼ Soviet premier Joseph Stalin (*pictured*) delivers a speech boldly espousing the communist system, while blaming capitalism for the war and all future conflicts. The following month, the former British prime minister Winston Churchill gives a speech in which he describes the Soviet communist threat as an "iron curtain" descending across Europe.



12 MAR 1947



▲ **The Truman Doctrine** promises US economic and military aid to countries at risk of Soviet expansion.

3 APR 1948

► Named after the US secretary of state, the **Marshall Plan** comes into effect to assist in the rebuilding of 17 European countries – and so stop them falling to communism. Over the next few years, \$13bn is raised.

AUG 1964

After US ships are attacked by North Vietnamese warships in the Gulf of Tonkin, President Lyndon B Johnson orders bombings of North Vietnam and commits American forces to the Vietnam War. Troops will remain until 1973.

OCT 1962

▼ The Cuban Missile Crisis threatens to escalate into nuclear war – in the end, the only casualty is a U2 spy plane pilot.



13 AUG 1961

By dawn, the first sections of the Berlin Wall have been constructed, closing the border between East and West Berlin. Families are split, many people can no longer get to their jobs, and the city becomes a Cold War frontline.

5 MAY 1961

► The first US astronaut, Alan Shepard – one of NASA's Mercury Seven – is launched into space. A few weeks later, President John F Kennedy commits the nation to the goal of putting a man on the Moon "before this decade is out".



20 JUL 1969

◀ **Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin become the first humans to step foot on the Moon.** The success of the Apollo 11 mission, watched by millions across the globe, signals US victory in the Space Race.

26 MAY 1972

▼ Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) lead to a treaty signed by US President Richard Nixon and Soviet premier Leonid Brezhnev to limit their antiballistic missile capabilities.

24 DEC 1979

Soviet forces invade Afghanistan in order to back the communist regime against a band of Islamist insurgents called the *mujahideen*. It results in a prolonged guerrilla war, and a dismal Soviet failure.

23 MAR 1983



▲ **US president Ronald Reagan** announces the 'Star Wars' missile defence system, designed to protect the US from nuclear attack.



The dust of a world war had barely settled when a new conflict emerged that threatened nuclear annihilation. We chart the key events that kept the Cold War cold...

WORDS: EMMA SLATTERY WILLIAMS



24 JUN 1948

Amid rising tensions over the **future of Germany**, Stalin cuts off rail, road and canal access to western Berlin (presently controlled by the US, UK and France), starting the Berlin Blockade. The western powers resort to supplying their sectors by air.

4 APR 1949

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, or Nato, is established as a military alliance between 12 nations against the Soviet threat, mostly European but including the US and Canada.

MAY 1949

Despite the blockade, the western powers consolidate their zones, leading to the formation of the Federal Republic of Germany, or West Germany. Later that year, the German Democratic Republic – East Germany – follows.

12 MAY 1949



▲ The Soviet Union lifts the Berlin Blockade, sparking celebration in West Berlin and across West Germany.

29 AUG 1949

▼ The Soviets test their first successful atomic bomb, ending the US monopoly on **nuclear weapons**.



17 APR 1961

▼ The US launches the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion to topple Fidel Castro's nascent regime in Cuba.



12 APR 1961



▲ Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin becomes the first human to journey into space.

4 OCT 1957

▼ *Sputnik 1*, the first artificial satellite in Earth's orbit, is launched by the Soviets.

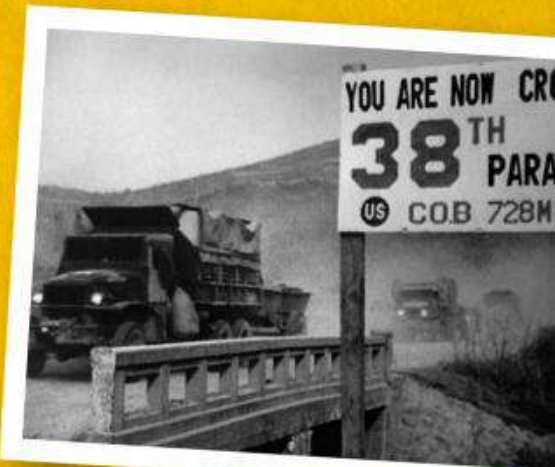


14 MAY 1955

In response to West Germany joining Nato, the Warsaw Pact is created as a defence treaty between the Soviet Union, East Germany and other Soviet satellite states, including Poland.

25 JUN 1950

▼ With Soviet and Chinese backing, communist North Korea invades South Korea. The South is supported by the United Nations, which **sends in troops**. An armistice in July 1953 brings the hostilities to an end, but the nations remain divided.



15 FEB 1989

▼ Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is completed.



9 NOV 1989

▼ After separating East and West Germany for almost 30 years, the Berlin Wall finally falls.



3 DEC 1989

After two days of talks at the Malta Summit, US President George HW Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev declare an end to the Cold War.

3 OCT 1990

As communist regimes crumble across Europe, Germany is reunified.

DEC 1991

▼ The Soviet Union ceases to exist. 🇷🇺



EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT THE COLD WAR

Professor Michael Goodman answers key questions about the decades-long rivalry between the US and the Soviet Union

Q: What was the Cold War and why do we refer to it as such?

A: To put it simply, the Cold War was a political, ideological and economic conflict that broke out in the years after World War II and lasted up until 1991. The two main protagonists were the United States and the Soviet Union, along with their respective allies (the western and eastern blocs). Of course, it was much more complex than that.

As to the name: a war will turn 'hot' when it involves open fighting, whereas a 'cold war' is a battle of ideology. The Cold War of the second half of the 20th century did, in various instances, become a physical conflict as there were lots of wars by proxy, such as in Korea and Vietnam. But fundamentally it remained peaceful and certainly was not what the two world wars had been.

Q: What were the ideologies of the two opposing sides?

A: The United States, and its chief ally Britain, were capitalist and democratic countries, while the Soviet Union was a communist state – the first significant communist country to come out of World War I. The Soviet ideal was an internal system for making life more equitable and level, but more broadly there was a belief that if communism was to succeed then the Russians would have to export that mentality to other countries around the world.

So, in the interwar years – particularly after Joseph Stalin came to power – the idea of a global communist revolution took hold. This was strongly opposed by the west, but the two sides would become allies in World War II (see page 38). In the aftermath of the war, Soviet expansion took on a renewed vigour and became more overt: not just in a political-ideological way, but increasingly



ABOVE: World War II allies Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin (left to right) at the Yalta Conference in February 1945. East and west would soon become bitter rivals, however



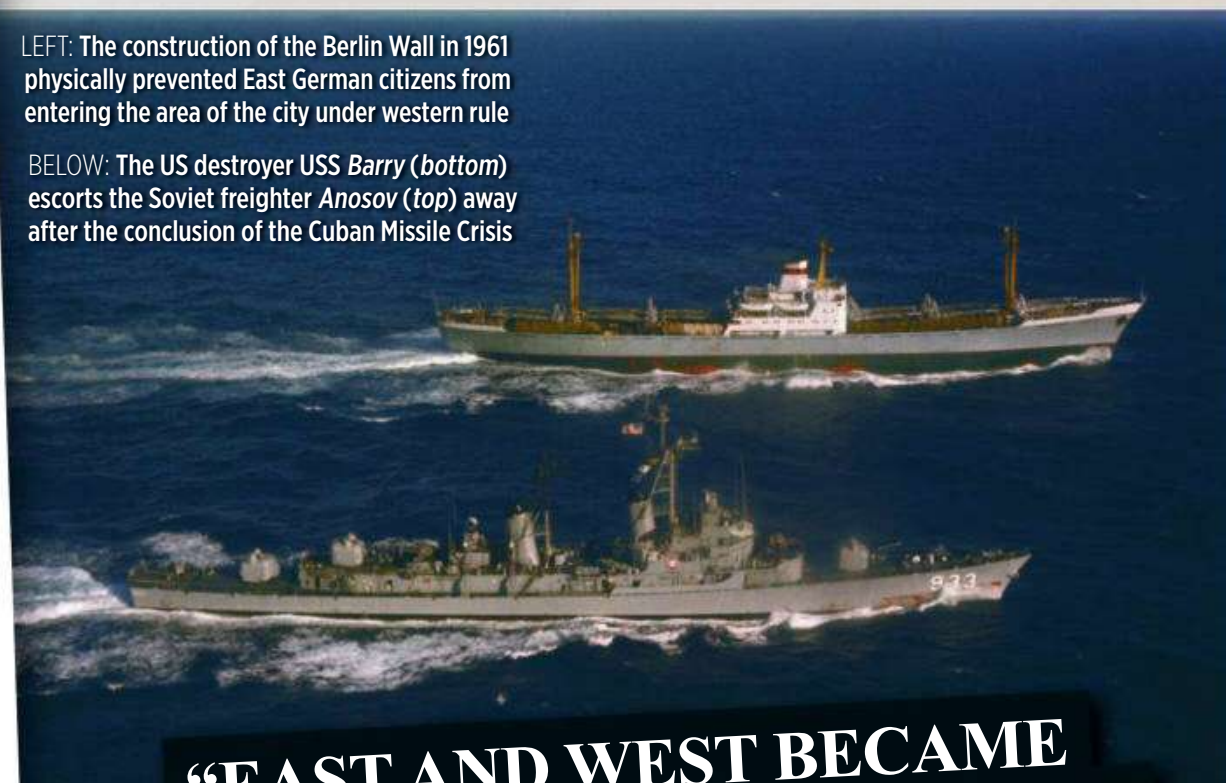
LEFT: An American propaganda poster, dated c1920, offers an alarming depiction of life under communist rule. Long before the Cold War, the US sought to halt the spread of the ideology

FAR LEFT: A Soviet image from the late 1940s warns the Americans not to meddle with atomic weapons



LEFT: The construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 physically prevented East German citizens from entering the area of the city under western rule

BELOW: The US destroyer USS Barry (bottom) escorts the Soviet freighter Anosov (top) away after the conclusion of the Cuban Missile Crisis



“EAST AND WEST BECAME EMBROILED IN A BATTLE FOR IDEAS, FOR PEOPLE, FOR LAND AND FOR TERRITORY”

in a military way, too. The east and west became embroiled in a battle for ideas, for people, for land and for territory. And later, this battle would become characterised by the threat of nuclear war.

Q: Was the Cold War inevitable after World War II?

A: The answer to this question is more complex than a simple ‘yes’ or ‘no’. On one level, there were substantial differences in the aftermath of World War II that had not existed at any previous time in history. Take Germany: the four great powers who had won split the country into four zones, with the capitalist nations (the United States, Britain and France) combining their zones into what became West Germany. The Soviets took East Germany. So, in one country, there was a stark division in politics, ideology, economy and allegiances. The hope that these two sides of Germany could live perfectly harmoniously was, at best, naive.

But one issue that pervaded the Cold War was trying to understand what was going on: the perception versus reality. One of the main difficulties that the west faced after the war was knowing what the Russians were up to. Stalin and the Kremlin were fearful of a German invasion; a common fear for the Russians as they had been invaded numerous times in the preceding centuries. American, British and other western diplomats began focusing on

the question ‘Is Stalin trying to expand the communist revolution outward, to make states to the west of the Soviet Union communist?’ Or was his intention, as others believed, to create a buffer zone between Germany in the centre of Europe and the Soviet Union?

Events from 1947 onwards made the Russians show their hand, and that’s when the Cold War became a more crystallised conflict.

Q: How long after the start of the Cold War did the public know it was happening?

A: Between the end of the war in 1945 and 1947, not much happened. Countries were preoccupied with their own economies and with other forms of rebuilding after years of destruction. The big change came in 1947. First, there was the Truman Doctrine, launched by US president Harry Truman in reaction to what he perceived as a communist threat to Greece and Turkey (see page 40). This was essentially a promise that the US would come to the rescue of any country who was fighting political oppression. It didn’t name the Soviet Union directly, but it was a clear statement of intent: “We, the US, will support anyone standing up to the Russians.”

The Truman Doctrine was followed a few months later by the Marshall Plan, named after the then-US secretary of state George Marshall, which promised enormous amounts of economic aid

to these countries (see page 44). What you had with both of these was a political commitment to defend Europe (and other countries more broadly) against the Soviets. This was followed two years later with the creation of Nato.

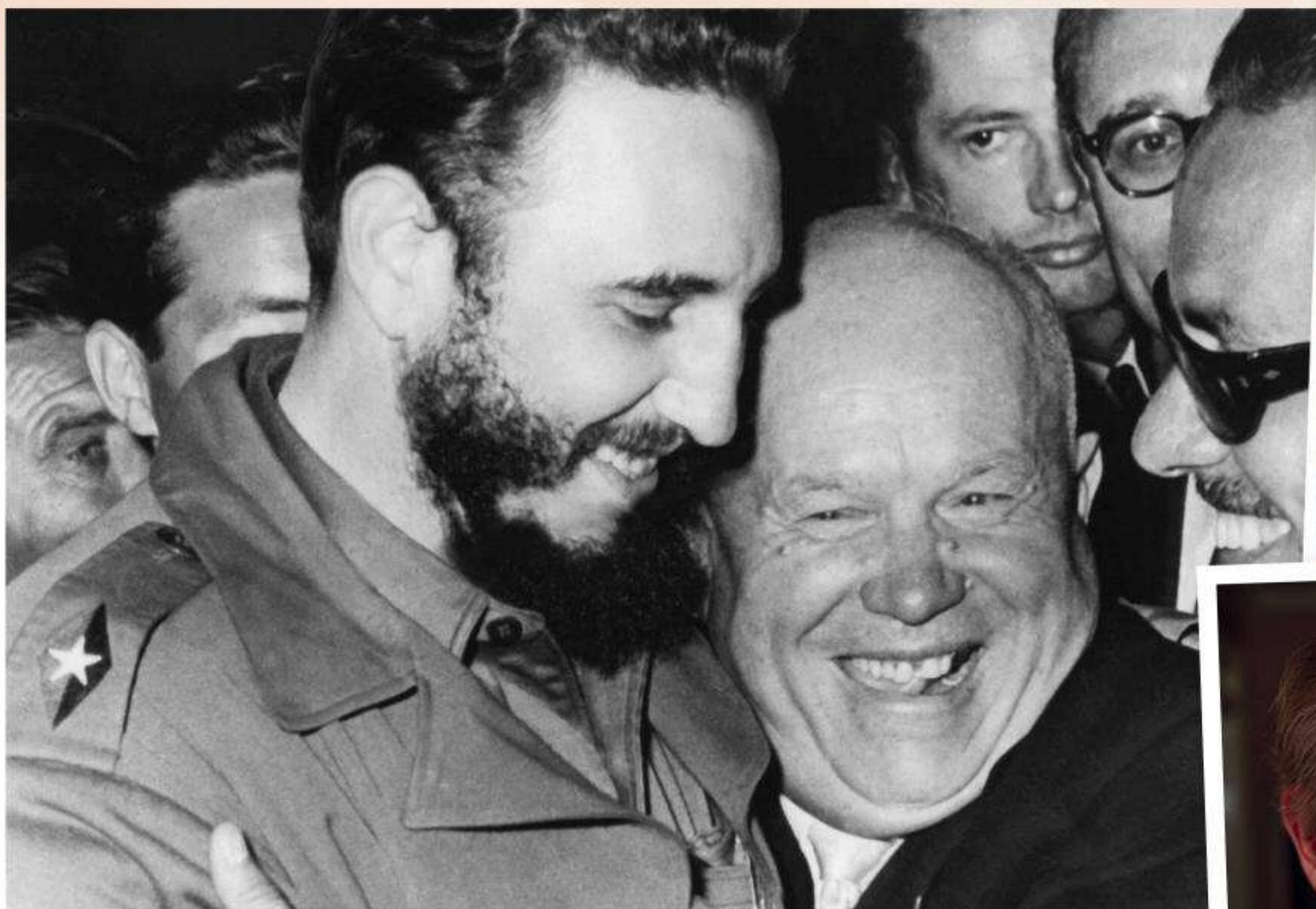
So, by the late 1940s, the public was certainly aware that there was a growing antagonism between the US and the Soviet Union, if not a conflict.

Q: How close did the Cold War get to becoming ‘hot’?

A: Arguably, the prospect of a nuclear war was actually less close than people appreciated, and feared, at the time. But a fundamental concern during the Cold War was misperception: if one side

Greek dockers unload sacks of American flour provided as part of the Marshall Plan. The US scheme was designed to help Europe recover from the economic damage of WWII – although there was a crucial ulterior motive





Q: How did the US resolve the Cuban Missile Crisis?

A: It is with the benefit of hindsight that there is a greater understanding of the stand-off between Kennedy and the Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev. The latter was notorious for using bluff as a main method of dealing with people, so he was unlikely to back down publicly in October 1962, despite the scale of the American anger at having missiles so close to their mainland. There was a great sense that this could all-too easily lead to an escalation of the Cold War.

Yet the tense situation was diffused with help from a Soviet spy: a colonel in military intelligence named Oleg Penkovsky, who passed information to the Americans and British about the missiles and the Soviet nuclear programme. Thanks to this, the Americans knew that Khrushchev's policy was based on bluffing, and that the best way of dealing with a bully like that was to stand up to him. That's what Kennedy did, and Khrushchev backed down. In return, the Americans secretly agreed to remove their missiles in

◀ got it wrong in their judgment of what the other was up to, it had the potential to lead to a severe miscalculation that would result in a direct war – a nuclear war, at that. The closest that they came was the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 (see page 46). This was a reasonably short-lived episode where the Russians secretly transported a huge number of nuclear missiles to Cuba, an island around 90 miles off the coast of Florida.

Cuba was a communist country led by Fidel Castro, a great friend of the Soviet Union. After American intelligence spotted the missile sites on the island, a tense 13-day standoff followed. There

were calls for an invasion, and, famously, Curtis LeMay, head of Strategic Air Command (one of the US's nuclear arms) – a characteristic, cigar-chomping Air Force man – just said, "Let's bomb them!" Fortunately, saner heads prevailed. Under President John F. Kennedy, there was instead a blockade, which stopped more Russian ships getting in, and clandestine negotiations. Eventually, an agreement was reached whereby the missiles would be dismantled and removed.

The Cuban Missile Crisis was regarded at the time as the moment the world stepped back from the brink, and is still remembered as such to this day.

ABOVE: President John F. Kennedy signs a proclamation enacting an arms quarantine on Cuba, preventing "all offensive military equipment" from entering the island

TOP: Cuban leader Fidel Castro (left) embraces Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev in 1960

ABOVE RIGHT: Soviet double agent Oleg Gordievsky would later help Britain and the US make tricky policy decisions in the 1980s



A mushroom cloud rises into the skies following the first US hydrogen bomb test, 1952. Both sides added new weapons to their arsenal as the Cold War evolved

Turkey, the presence of which had partly prompted the Russians to send missiles to Cuba in the first place, in a sort of *quid pro quo*.

One intriguing detail, which didn't come out until the 1990s, was that in addition to the missiles that the Americans had known about on Cuba – had tracked and watched being dismantled – the Russians had actually managed to get some tactical nuclear weapons onto Cuba. These were never spotted by the Americans.

Q: What was the significance of espionage in the Cold War?

A: Policymakers in both the east and west continuously supported and financed their intelligence communities throughout the Cold War; clearly it was felt there was a great need for the information they provided and the misinformation they spread to the other side. There were a number of episodes that were a direct consequence of the information gained through espionage. For example, technical intelligence acquired by the Russians – such as blueprints during World War II from a variety of different scientists – influenced the way they built their atomic bomb.

Then there was the intelligence passed on to the British by Russian double-agent Oleg Gordievsky. In particular, he was good at sharing information about the mentality of the Kremlin. In the early 1980s, Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the



A crowd gathers in Moscow to celebrate the failure of a hardline communist attempt to topple Soviet premier Mikhail Gorbachev, August 1991. Within months, however, the Soviet Union had been dissolved

“TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE ACQUIRED BY THE RUSSIANS INFLUENCED THE WAY THEY BUILT THEIR ATOMIC BOMB”

Soviet Union from 1964 until his death in 1982, was by then an old man and hugely paranoid. He heard US president Ronald Reagan's speeches calling Russia “the evil empire” and became convinced that the west was going to launch a nuclear strike. Gordievsky's intelligence prompted the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, to tone down her rhetoric about the Russians and also to convince Reagan – with whom she had developed an extremely close relationship – to change his speeches. So, this is a key example of where you can almost draw a direct line between espionage information and a change in policy.

Q: How did the way in which wars were fought change in the second half of the 20th century?

A: One of the biggest innovations of World War II was the construction of the atomic bomb. Fundamentally, it arose out of a fear that the Germans would be the first to develop this technology. The atomic bomb was one of the biggest secrets of the war – the science behind it and the fact it was being constructed on such a massive scale – and the dropping

of bombs on Japan was a real watershed moment. It changed warfare. So, as the antagonism between the east and west grew during the postwar period, one of the key questions for the Americans and their allies was: when will the Russians get the atomic bomb and how will that change warfare? It was assumed from the outset that any future war would be a nuclear war.

Q: Who ‘won’ the Cold War?

A: The easy answer is: the west won. The Cold War ended in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union; the Soviets' political-ideological system imploded, as did all the countries that were allied with them – they became independent and shed their Soviet allegiances. Of course, there's a much more complex answer to the question, but I think on a basic level, as an ideological political conflict, you can say the Soviet system lost. 📍

MICHAEL GOODMAN is professor of intelligence and international affairs and head of the Department of War Studies at King's College London. He has published widely in the field of intelligence history and scientific intelligence



US and Soviet troops join hands across the River Elbe in April 1945. Five days after the sides first converged, Hitler killed himself in his bunker in Berlin

FROM FRIENDS TO ENEMIES

After uniting to defeat the Nazis, east and west were soon divided once more

It was the mother of all PR opportunities. A photo call from the heavens. On 26 April 1945, an American 2nd lieutenant called William Robertson shook hands with a Soviet counterpart, Alexander Sylvashko, on the banks of the River Elbe in front of assembled cameramen.

A day earlier, near the very spot where Robertson and Sylvashko embraced, an American patrol had made contact with Soviet soldiers for the very first time during the campaign to wrestle back Europe from the Nazis. Now, to mark this momentous occasion, Robertson and Sylvashko exchanged pleasantries to the click of cameras and the hum of news reports being relayed back to Washington and Moscow.

The convergence of American and Soviet troops south of Berlin was a moment of huge military significance. With German armies now cut in two, the final defeat of Adolf Hitler's forces lay just a few short days away. Yet this was a meeting of enormous symbolism, too.

For month after bloody month, the armies of the United States, the Soviet Union and their allies had battled their way across Europe with one common purpose – to defeat Nazism. Their meeting on the Elbe that spring day was emblematic of what could be achieved when the world's two rising superpowers stood side by side. Robertson and Sylvashko may have been the faces of different cultures and competing ideologies, but when the US and Soviet Union joined forces, no nation could stand in their way.

Fast forward two years, and another American commanded the world's attention. Yet this one wasn't embracing a Soviet brother-in-arms – and the smiles and amity had been replaced by stony-faced defiance.

The American in question was President Harry S Truman, and the words he uttered on that day – 12 March 1947 – opened a grim new chapter in global geopolitics. Speaking to a joint session of Congress, Truman accused the Soviet

Union of running dictatorial communist regimes and of stifling the world economy. He brandished communism as a threat to the way of life that Americans cherished – one “based upon the will of the majority” and “individual liberty”. The Soviet Union, meanwhile, relied upon “terror and oppression”. Henceforth, Truman went on, it would be the United States' policy to contain that threat wherever possible.

REVOLUTIONARY ROOTS

The president's speech – unveiling the Truman Doctrine (see page 40) – marked the moment when the world entered a terrifying new period of its history, one defined by two armed camps living in the shadow of nuclear armageddon. That period is, of course, the Cold War.

So, where had it all gone wrong? How did we get from Robertson to Truman? If you're trying to unearth the roots of the Cold War, you need to go much further back than the famous photo opportunity on the Elbe. In fact, it could be argued that you need to rewind the clock all the way back to 1917, and the ascent to power in Russia of Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov – better known as Lenin – at the head of the first great state-wide example of communist rule.

From the rise of Lenin, it soon became clear that communism and capitalism were incompatible – often directly competing – political and economic

ABOVE: US soldier William Robertson (left) embraces Soviet counterpart Alexander Sylvashko. The meeting was used to symbolise the friendship between the men's nations

BELOW: The Russian Revolution and the rise of Lenin lay the foundations for future discord between east and west



ideologies. The prewar economies of capitalist nations such as Britain, France and the United States were relatively free from state control. Their governments were democratically elected and freedom of speech was, for the most part, treasured. Lenin's Soviet Union offered a very different model of governance: strict control from the centre, and both the economy and society held in the ruling party's vice-like grip.

This very fact was always going to set the Soviet Union on a collision course with the capitalist west. And so it proved in the Russian Civil War of 1918–21, when a coalition of western nations sent troops to support the White Army's attempts to eject Lenin from power. These attempts failed. Yet the die had been cast. Throughout the 1920s, many in the west regarded communism as a severe threat. In the figure of Joseph Stalin – who became Soviet leader in the power struggle following Lenin's death in 1924 – they'd find this mistrust and enmity returned with interest.

But on 22 June 1941, nearly two years into the war in Europe, Stalin and the western powers were thrown together by the German invasion of the Soviet Union. As British prime minister Winston Churchill, one of communism's most vocal detractors, put it, "If Hitler invaded Hell, I would make at least a favourable reference to the Devil in the House of Commons." East and west had a common enemy now. It served both parties to join forces and ally against Nazism.

ULTERIOR MOTIVES

Yet even at the height of that conflict, tensions never abated. In fact, one important staging post on the road to the Cold War was Britain and America's failure to open up a second front in the west in 1943 to take the pressure off the Red Army in the east. The British and Americans may have had good reason not to storm western Europe until June 1944 (with the D-Day landings) but for an increasingly paranoid Stalin (who said of Churchill that he was "the kind of man who will pick your pocket for a kopek if you don't watch him"), it appeared to confirm a long-held suspicion: the western allies were happy to stand aside and watch the Germans and Soviets slug it out before sweeping east once they'd fought themselves to a standstill.

This scenario coloured much of the Soviet leader's thinking as victory over Germany appeared ever more inevitable in 1944 and 45. He increasingly saw war with the Nazis as the precursor to another conflict – this time with Britain and America. Stalin's determination to hold on to the Red Army's conquests

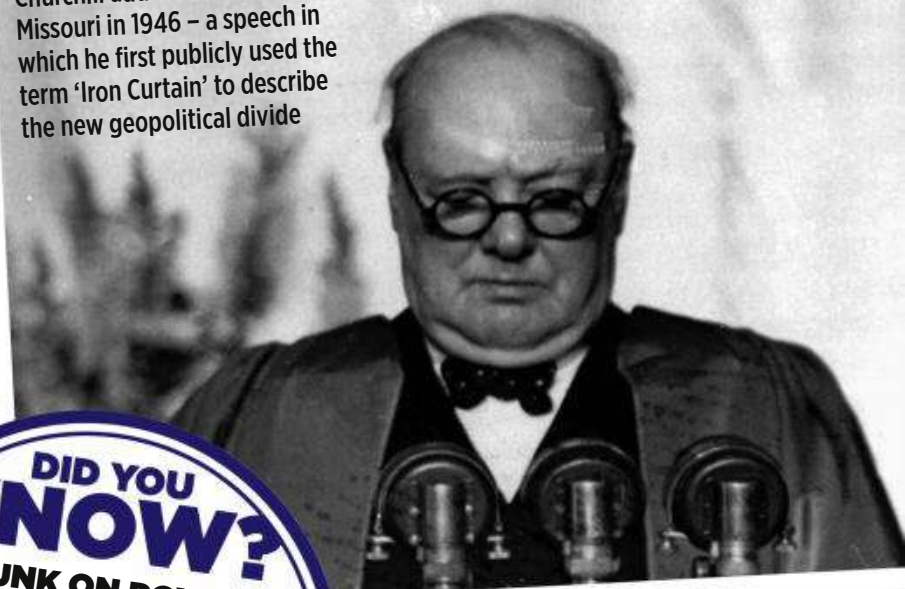
in eastern Europe as a bulwark against future western aggression – and Britain and America's determination to stop him doing this – hung heavy in the air as the leaders of the three Allied nations convened for a conference in the leafy city of Potsdam, just outside Berlin, in July and August 1945.

As Stalin, Churchill and Truman dined on such culinary delights as hot turtle soup, fried sole and Scotch woodcock, they attempted to hammer out a future for postwar Europe. That they did, agreeing – among a raft of commitments – to divide Germany into four zones, administered by the Soviets in the east, and the United States, Britain and France in the west. This couldn't mask the fact, however, that Stalin's relationship with his counterparts was unravelling.

The Soviet leader's intentions towards eastern Europe wasn't the only issue casting a long shadow over Potsdam, for it was during that conference that Truman casually informed Stalin that the Americans had developed "a new weapon of unusual destructive force": the atomic bomb.

That weapon perhaps did more than any other factor to define the Cold War. The British and Americans reasoned that the shock of the destruction of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki would pressurise Stalin into relinquishing his hold over eastern Germany and eastern Europe (Churchill went as far as to note that the west now "had something in our hands which would redress the balance with the

Churchill addresses students in Missouri in 1946 – a speech in which he first publicly used the term 'Iron Curtain' to describe the new geopolitical divide



DID YOU KNOW?

DRUNK ON POWER

Despite their dislike of each other, Churchill and Stalin once bonded over a drinking session that lasted until 3am. According to files released in 2013, a "merry" meeting between the leaders in 1942 saw them enjoy "innumerable bottles" together.

Russians"). It was a severe miscalculation. Stalin reacted with anger, not fear, and accelerated his own nuclear programme that sparked a terrifying new arms race.

At the climax of the Potsdam Conference, Truman suggested that the three nations meet again in Washington, a gathering Clement Attlee (who replaced Churchill as British prime minister in 1945) said he hoped would represent "a milestone on the road to peace between our countries and in the world". It was not to be. It soon became clear that Stalin was to renege on his commitment to offer self-determination to the people of eastern Europe – a development that led to Winston Churchill's declaration in 1946 that Soviet communism had lowered an "iron curtain" across much of Europe.

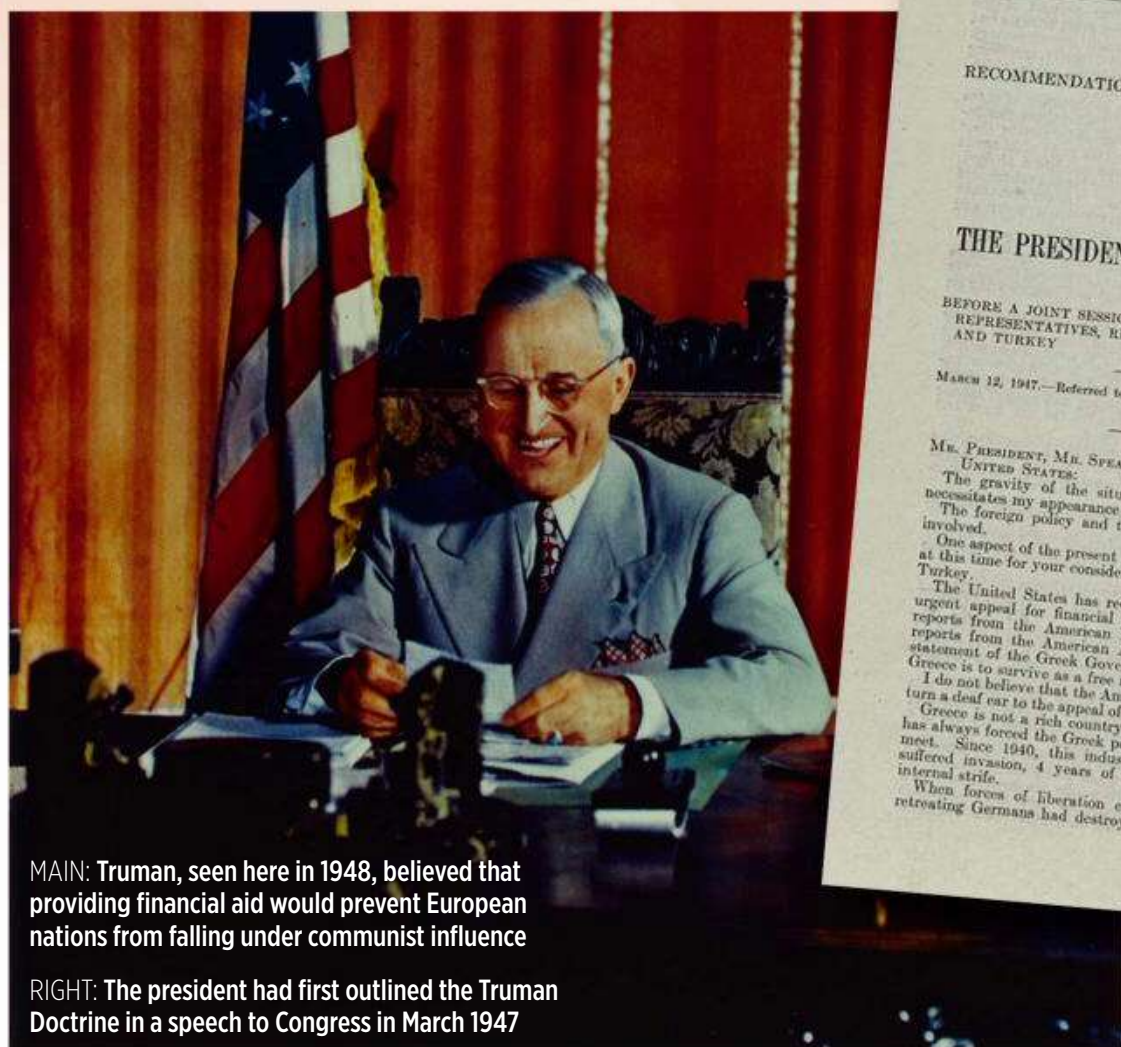
It was a year later – with Europe divided between the capitalist west and communist east and flashpoints beginning to spark across the globe – that Truman announced to Congress America's attention to actively contain communism wherever it encountered it. The Cold War, 30 years in the making, had begun. 📍

WORDS: SPENCER MIZEN

"IT WAS A SEVERE MISCALCULATION: STALIN REACTED WITH ANGER, NOT FEAR"

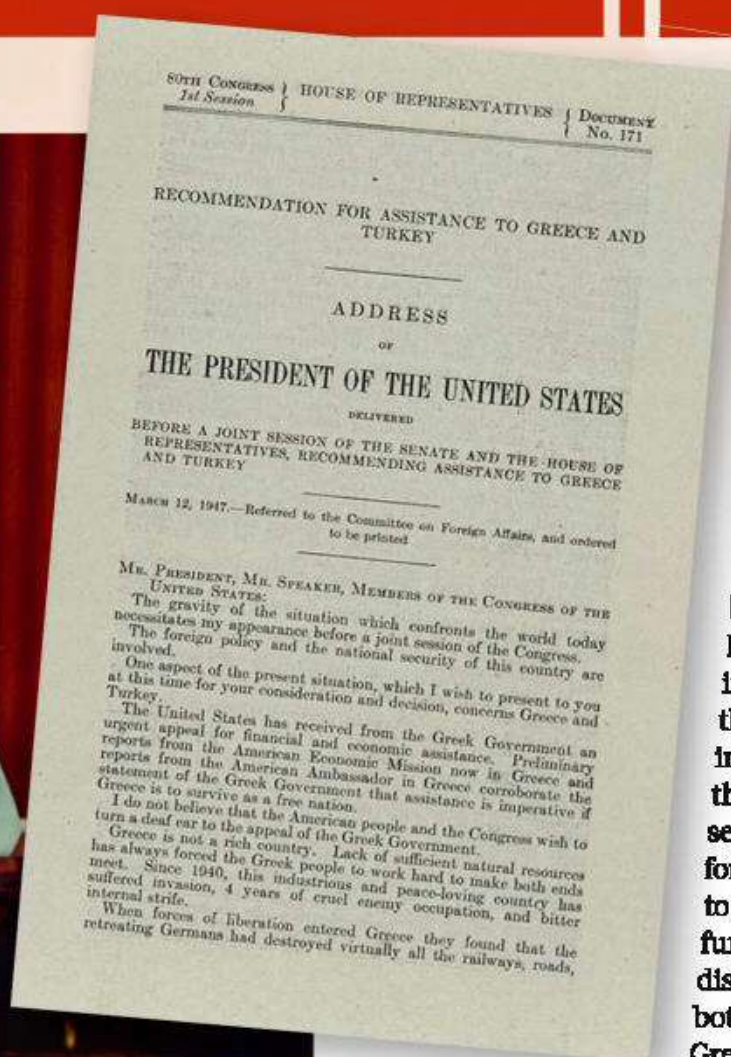


Churchill, Truman and Stalin (left to right) at Potsdam in 1945. Despite the trio's outward display of unity, their alliance was already fraying



MAIN: Truman, seen here in 1948, believed that providing financial aid would prevent European nations from falling under communist influence

RIGHT: The president had first outlined the Truman Doctrine in a speech to Congress in March 1947



and spreading quickly. "The Government of the United States has made frequent protests against coercion and intimidation, in violation of the Yalta agreement, in Poland, Romania and Bulgaria. I must also state that, in a number of other countries, there have been similar developments." It was, he stressed, time to act.

PLEDGES OF ALLEGIANCE

Explicitly framing his argument in terms of American interests (the third sentence of his speech had invoked "the national security of this country"), Truman managed to secure \$400m in aid from Congress for Greece and Turkey – equivalent to more than \$5bn today. This funding helped to successfully dissolve the communist threat in both cases. Indeed, five years later, Greece and Turkey both pledged their allegiance to the US by joining Nato.

Having nullified unwanted influence in a vulnerable corner of Europe, Truman would certainly agree that that was money well spent.

The success of the Truman Doctrine in southeast Europe led to its adoption by the US government beyond this particular continent. The world saw it as a commitment by Washington to intervene where it was believed free people were being subjugated – and without the turmoil that a heavy US military presence might bring to bear on a delicate situation. And the world knew what the doctrine fundamentally meant: it became shorthand for guaranteed American opposition to any spread, or any threatened spread, of communism, anywhere on the planet.

By adopting this role as the 'policeman' of the free world, it was only a short step for the US to extend the policy and intervene militarily – as would soon be witnessed in Korea and Vietnam. 📍

WORDS: NIGE TASSELL

CONTAINING THE THREAT

President Truman was willing to go to great lengths to halt the spread of communism – and in Greece and Turkey, he succeeded

While the Marshall Plan (see page 44) attempted to bolster the economies and domestic harmony of European countries after World War II, the Truman Doctrine was the United States foreign policy initiative aimed at keeping these states free from physical attacks by "armed minorities or by outside pressures". No reading between the lines was necessary. This was the US's clearly stated intention of ensuring that communist forces would not interfere with or undermine the sovereignty of its allies. This was unlikely to involve direct military action from the US, but instead would take the form of financial aid packages for countries attempting to withstand communist uprisings.

President Harry S Truman announced the doctrine before a joint session of Congress in March 1947, specifically asking for the two Houses to agree to support packages for Greece and Turkey, both of whom – with their funding from the UK government having dried up – were facing extraordinary pressure from communist influence. Greece was in the middle of a bitter civil war, waged by left-wing guerrillas against the government of King George II, while Turkey was bowing to pressure from the Soviet Union for shared control of the strategically important Dardanelles Straits.

Truman emphasised how time was of the essence, and how relying on the still-new United Nations to collectively act and swiftly respond was unrealistic. The threat was spreading –

Greece and Turkey officially became members of Nato in 1952, proving Truman's strategy to be effective



PRESIDENTS AND PREMIERS: MAJOR PLAYERS OF THE COLD WAR

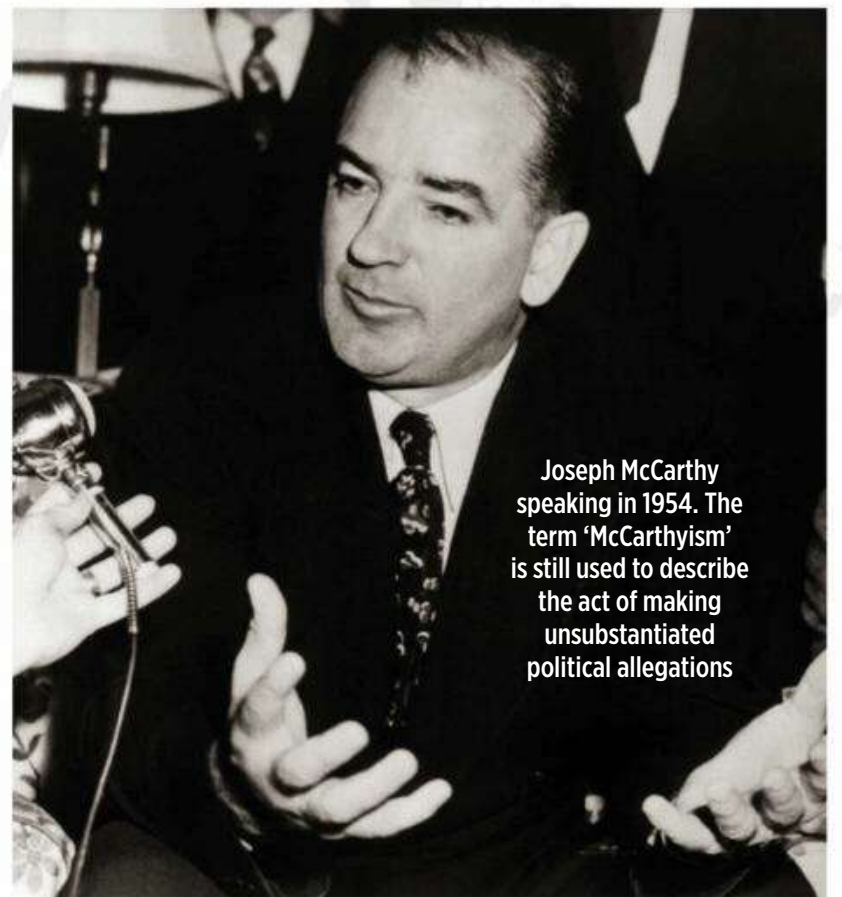
With the fate of the world on the line, tremendous responsibility fell to a handful of leaders in the second half of the 20th century

THE WEST

JOHN F KENNEDY

▼ Elected in 1960, John F Kennedy came to the presidency determined, despite his youth, to be the strong leader the United States needed to go toe-to-toe with Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev. His strategy would not be all out aggression, though, but 'flexible response', where any political, economic and military option was preferable to nuclear war. He had previously spoken of cutting the perceived missile gap and building the defence forces, and, in office, he increased US involvement in Vietnam, visited West Berlin, and set the nation off on the race to the Moon.

Cuba became a chief source of alarm for JFK. In April 1961, he launched the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion to try and overthrow Fidel Castro's left-wing regime – a move that led the Soviets to send the nuclear weapons that precipitated the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 (see page 46). JFK kept a cool head throughout the 13 day standoff and negotiated a peaceful resolution, which he followed by signing the Limited Test Ban Treaty. Just a few months later, he would be assassinated.



Joseph McCarthy speaking in 1954. The term 'McCarthyism' is still used to describe the act of making unsubstantiated political allegations

JOSEPH MCCARTHY

▲ A Republican senator from Wisconsin, Joseph McCarthy came to prominence in the early 1950s when he claimed that the State Department had been infiltrated by communist spies. Despite offering no evidence and facing fierce opposition from other politicians, including President Eisenhower, he struck a nerve at a time when the postwar 'Red Scare' was at its height. In 1953, he was made chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, with the power of launching what amounted to witch hunts to root out any communists.

But McCarthy's popularity was short lived. In 1954, public opinion turned on him after his hearings against the Army were televised – and millions of Americans could see his bullying tactics on full display. Matters were then made worse when the journalist Edward R Murrow broadcast a series of exposés attacking him and his anti communist crusade on his show, *See It Now*. In the end, McCarthy's fellow senators took the drastic measure of censuring him.



JFK successfully handled the Cuban Missile Crisis amid public pressure urging both restraint and aggression

RONALD REAGAN



◀ A fervent anti-communist, former actor Ronald Reagan was elected president in 1980 and immediately set about increasing military expenditure and modernising the armed forces, signalling an escalation of the Cold War not seen under the détente of his predecessors. He labelled the Soviet Union an “evil empire” and instigated the Reagan Doctrine, whereby the US would support resistance

movements to “roll back” Soviet-backed regimes around the world. In his efforts, he was aided by his ‘special relationship’ with the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher.

One of his proposals was a space-based missile defence system, officially called the Strategic Defence Initiative but widely known as ‘Star Wars’. This was condemned as a dangerous acceleration of the arms race. But US-Soviet relations improved dramatically in Reagan’s second term after Mikhail Gorbachev came to power. The two leaders would sign the INF Treaty in 1987, agreeing to eradicate their intermediate-range land-based missiles, and at a speech at the Berlin Wall Reagan laid down the challenge: “Mr Gorbachev, tear down this wall!” The end of the Cold War is often marked by its fall in 1989.

GEORGE F KENNAN



◀ American diplomat George F Kennan introduced the policy of ‘containment’ that inspired the Truman Doctrine and US foreign policy towards the Soviets for decades. While working in Moscow, Kennan sent his ‘Long Telegram’ in February 1946, arguing that Soviet expansionist aims had to be contained if the spread of communism was to be curbed.

WILLY BRANDT



◀ Willy Brandt became a famous Cold War leader as mayor of West Berlin (1957-66), where he witnessed the Wall go up and stood against Soviet aggression. But when he became chancellor of West Germany, he sought to improve relations with the East with his policy of *Ostpolitik*, for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971.

HENRY KISSINGER



◀ A dominant, if controversial, force in shaping US foreign policy, German-born American Henry Kissinger served as National Security Advisor and Secretary of State in the administrations of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. He was a proponent of détente, opened relations with China, and helped negotiate the end of US involvement in Vietnam.

MARGARET THATCHER



◀ Dubbed the ‘Iron Lady’ by the Soviet media, Britain’s first female prime minister (1979-90) was an unmoving anti-communist who increased the nation’s nuclear arsenal. Initially forming a united conservative front alongside US president Ronald Reagan, she recognised the chance to bring about the end of the Cold War by working with Mikhail Gorbachev.

THE EAST

ERICH HONECKER

◀ In 1929, a young Erich Honecker joined the German Communist Party. Arrested and sentenced to hard labour after the Nazis came to power, he was freed by the Red Army in 1945 and looked to be part of the new communist government in Germany’s Soviet zone. It was in his role of security secretary that, in 1961, he oversaw the construction of the Berlin Wall and implemented the ‘order to fire’ on anyone trying attempting defect from East to West.

In 1971, Honecker took over as leader of all East Germany with the

backing of the Soviet leadership. While he attempted to improve living standards and even encouraged a level of consumerism more akin to western capitalism than communism, Honecker still presided over an oppressive regime. He rejected the reforms coming from Mikhail Gorbachev’s government and fiercely opposed pro-democracy demonstrations within East Germany.

Eventually, he was forced to resign in 1989 – the same year that the wall he had built came down.

Honecker oversaw construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961



Honecker stood trial for human rights abuses following his downfall, but proceedings were dropped after he was diagnosed with terminal cancer

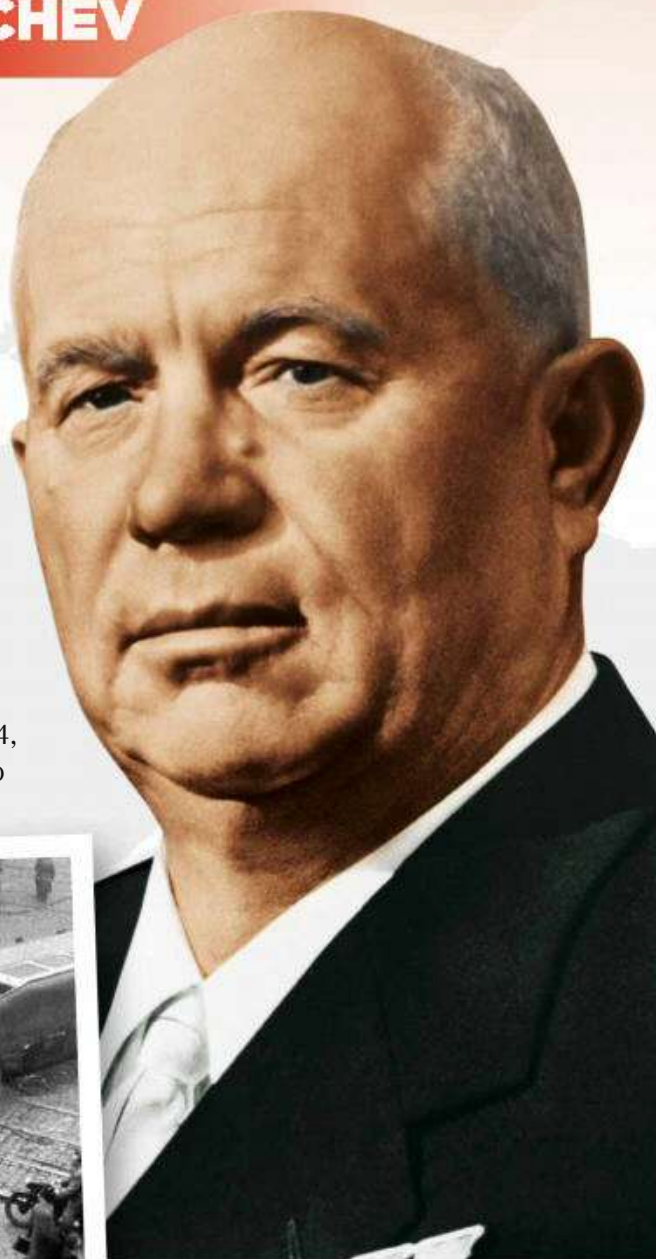
NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV

▼ Nikita Khrushchev emerged from the power vacuum after Joseph Stalin's death in March 1953, becoming first secretary of the Communist Party in November that year and premier of the Soviet Union in March 1958. Despite his decades as a zealous member of the former regime, he denounced Stalin and launched a period of 'de-Stalinisation'. Instead, Khrushchev looked to raise Soviet living standards, promote production, and invest in the Space Race.

However, Khrushchev could also display his authoritarian side – particularly with his brutal crushing of an uprising in Hungary in 1956 – and when it came to foreign policy, he became known for talking big, telling a group of western ambassadors “We will bury you!” during a reception in Poland. Although the Cuban Missile Crisis passed without incident, Khrushchev came off second-best and his leadership failed to recover. In 1964, he was ousted by a group headed by Leonid Brezhnev, who went on to rule for 18 years.



When Hungarians embarked on nationwide demonstrations against Soviet rule in 1956 (left), Khrushchev sent in tanks to put down the revolt



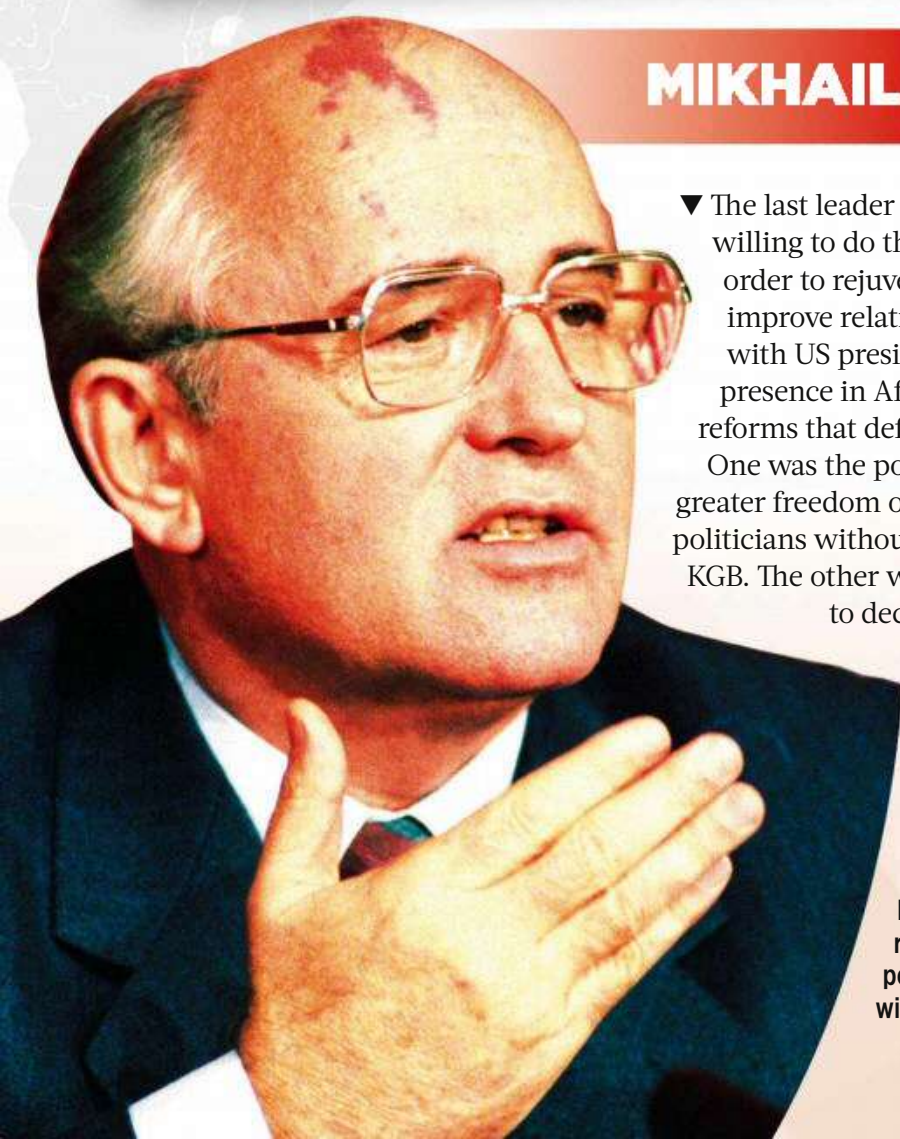
MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

▼ The last leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev was willing to do things that none of his predecessors had done in order to rejuvenate the economy, modernise the country, and improve relations with the west. He signed the INF Treaty with US president Ronald Reagan and ended the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, but it was his two major domestic reforms that defined his rule.

One was the policy of *glasnost* (openness), which encouraged greater freedom of speech and the press, and scrutiny of politicians without fearing arrest by the secret police, the KGB. The other was *perestroika* (restructuring), an attempt to decentralise the economy and democratise the political system. Gorbachev was met with opposition from Communist Party members unwilling to relinquish any of their power – he was even briefly overthrown in 1991 – but his policies were celebrated in the west. His tenure would lead to the breakup of the Soviet

Union in 1991, the collapse of communist regimes, the reunification of Germany, and the end of the Cold War.

Mikhail Gorbachev's rule ushered in a new period of cooperation with the western world



MAO ZEDONG



◀ The founder of communist China and its chairman until his death in 1976, Mao's rule – with the Great Leap Forward and

Cultural Revolution – resulted in millions of deaths within his borders. He also divided the communist world during the Cold War by splitting, in the 1950s and 60s, from the Soviets.

HO CHI MINH



◀ Having led the Vietnamese independence movement since 1941, Ho Chi Minh became leader of North

Vietnam in 1945 and, determined to unite the country under communism, waged war on the South. This brought the US into a prolonged, damaging and humiliating conflict, from which the North emerged victorious. The captured South Vietnamese capital, Saigon, was renamed Ho Chi Minh City.

FIDEL CASTRO



◀ In 1959, Fidel Castro overthrew the Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista and went on to create the first communist state in the

western hemisphere. Cuba would be a constant thorn in the side of the US and Castro's good relations with the Soviets led to nuclear weapons being placed on the island in 1962. His rule would last until 2008, when he resigned due to failing health.

SERGEI KOROLEV



◀ Rocket engineer Sergei Korolev was the architect of the Soviet Union's intercontinental ballistic missile and space programmes, and

was instrumental in both the launch of the *Sputnik 1* satellite in 1957 and the *Vostok* project that put Yuri Gagarin into orbit in 1961. So important was Korolev that his identity was a closely guarded state secret, and he was merely referred to as the 'Chief Designer'. 🔴

WORDS: JONNY WILKES

MONEY AND POWER

In 1947, the US pledged billions of dollars to help rebuild war-torn Europe – but the Soviets sensed an ulterior motive

“It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health to the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace. Our policy is directed not against any country, but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos.”

When United States secretary of state George C Marshall delivered these words, in a speech at Harvard University in June 1947, he was sketching out the framework of a widespread package of aid to a Europe devastated by six years of war. The Marshall Plan carried echoes of Franklin D Roosevelt’s New Deal, which had accelerated the US’s economic recovery after the Wall Street Crash and the subsequent Great Depression. This time, the focus was the re-establishment both economically and politically of the war-battered great states of Europe.

Marshall’s speech emphasised that economic prosperity was the foundation for political peace, explaining that the US was keen to provide “friendly aid” to help rebuild both infrastructure and economies. He even left the door open for the Soviet Union and its satellite states in the eastern bloc to be recipients of the programme. “Europe as a whole” should benefit, he declared, while also advocating the removal of trade barriers.

The Soviet Union, sensing not without foundation that the Marshall Plan was an attempt on the US’s part to secure geopolitical favour across Europe and to arrest the westwards spread of communism, declined the invitation, while also forbidding the countries within its sphere of influence from accepting aid from across the Atlantic. Indeed, the Soviet Union countered with its own recovery programme for the region: the Molotov Plan.

ROAD TO RECOVERY

The initial tranche of US aid – \$5bn split unevenly across 16 European states – was agreed by President Harry S Truman in April 1948. Despite there **being a Democrat in the White House and the Republicans running Congress, the Marshall Plan received bipartisan support in Washington. Its politicians were united in believing that economic prosperity across western Europe was**



ABOVE: The Marshall Plan provided nations with much-needed agricultural equipment

RIGHT: Greek women are seen hard at work in a fish cannery funded by the scheme



LEFT: US secretary of state George C Marshall (1880–1959) – the Marshall Plan’s chief architect and namesake

BELOW: UK officials await the first shipment of Caribbean sugar to be delivered to Britain under the plan



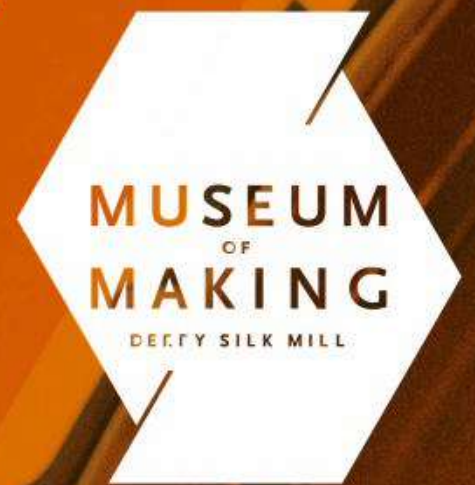
the best weapon with which to neutralise any expansionist impulses coming out of Moscow. In all, the plan delivered over \$13bn in aid – the equivalent of more than \$150bn today. The UK received the most (around 24 per cent), with West Germany in receipt of nearly 11 per cent, France just over 20 per cent and the remainder shared by the other 13 countries.

The Marshall Plan lasted until late 1951, when it was replaced by the Mutual Security Plan – a more overt name for arguably the biggest underlying purpose of the whole endeavour: political stability in western Europe. The plan had almost certainly fulfilled its twin political and economic intentions – solidifying the US’s European allies against Soviet influence and kick starting national economies. By the time the plan was phased out, all of the recipient countries were reporting their economies to be at a stronger and more advanced level than in 1938, before the war. Postwar regeneration would have occurred without this American intervention, but it’s questionable whether such widespread recovery would have been so rapid without the Marshall Plan’s large scale funding accelerating matters. 📍

WORDS: NIGE TASSELL



Art Fund_
Museum of
the Year 2022
Shortlisted



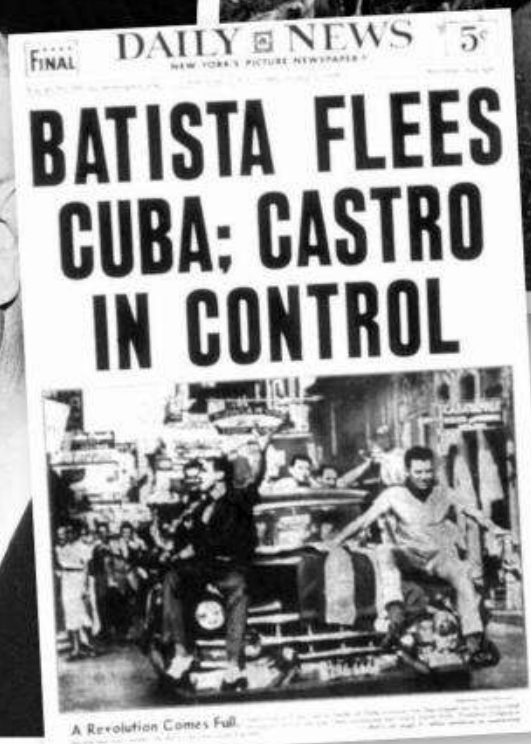
WHAT WILL YOU MAKE OF IT?

Discover your inner maker at our
new museum in the heart of Derby



derbymuseums.org





ABOVE: Cuban exiles train for the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961

LEFT: The front page of the US *Daily News* reports on Fidel Castro's overthrow of Fulgencio Batista in 1959

FAR LEFT: The cosy relationship between Castro (left) and Nikita Khrushchev (right) had caused alarm in the US

CHAOS IN CUBA

When one of the US's closest neighbours agreed to host Soviet nuclear missiles, it triggered the most dangerous crisis in world history

In October 1962, the world held a collective breath as the US and the Soviet Union teetered on the brink of nuclear war. The Cuban Missile Crisis, as it became known, lasted less than a fortnight, but it was the closest the two great superpowers came to direct confrontation.

The tensions that had led to the crisis had been building for some time. Cuba, which is just 90 miles from the coast of Florida, had previously been a close ally of the US, with the Americans having a large business presence on the island. On 1 January 1959, however, the relationship was thrown into turmoil when the Cuban dictator, Fulgencio Batista, was toppled in a revolution. Whereas the US had backed Batista due to his staunch opposition to communism, the country's new leader, Fidel Castro, wanted to eradicate the US presence on the island altogether, seeking to create a government that would serve the nation's poor.

Castro set about implementing socialist reforms, nationalising many US-owned businesses and gaining the support of the Soviet Union in the process. This only seemed to confirm US fears that its

neighbour had ambitions of becoming a fully fledged communist state at a time when the US foreign policy was focused on stopping communism from spreading. By January 1960, President Dwight D Eisenhower had severed all diplomatic ties with Castro, and the US government set about finding a way to get rid of him.

A FAILED INTERVENTION

In April 1961, after months of planning, Eisenhower's successor John F Kennedy sanctioned a covert invasion of Cuba in a bid to overthrow Castro. Rather than using their own forces, the Americans would sponsor an army of 1,500 Cuban exiles to land on an area of coastline known as the Bay of Pigs and provoke an anti-communist uprising. Comprising members of political groups bitterly opposed to the Castro regime, the CIA-trained troops would be assisted by air strikes on Cuban military targets.

It was a total failure. The force proved no match for Castro's 20,000-strong army, and three days after the invasion began, more than 100 exiles had been killed, with the survivors surrendering or fleeing. The defeat humiliated the US, and Kennedy

was now viewed by the Soviet Union as an aggressor albeit a failed one.

The Americans' worries were far from over, however. In the summer of 1962, Castro secretly agreed to allow the Soviets to house nuclear missiles on the island, along with more than 40,000 troops. The move would not only help the Soviet Union to remedy its 'missile gap' with the US which already had stockpiles of nuclear missiles in Europe but also reduce the chances of Castro facing an

Cuban troops man an anti-aircraft gun in readiness for a US invasion. Castro had demanded that the Soviets launch an immediate nuclear strike on the US should such an event occur



DID YOU KNOW?

DAMAGE LIMITATION

The blockade line was originally supposed to have been positioned 800 nautical miles from Cuba's eastern tip, but it was reduced to 500 nautical miles in order to delay any confrontations at sea and give both sides time to assess their next moves.

American invasion. The warheads would be capable of reaching the eastern US in a matter of minutes, and the Soviets mistakenly assumed that the Americans would not dare intervene once they discovered the arsenal's existence.

It wasn't a secret for long. On 14 October 1962, a US spy plane captured images of a possible nuclear missile launch site under construction on the west of the island. After scrutiny of the photographs proved initial suspicions to be correct, Kennedy was notified two days later – and he set to work.

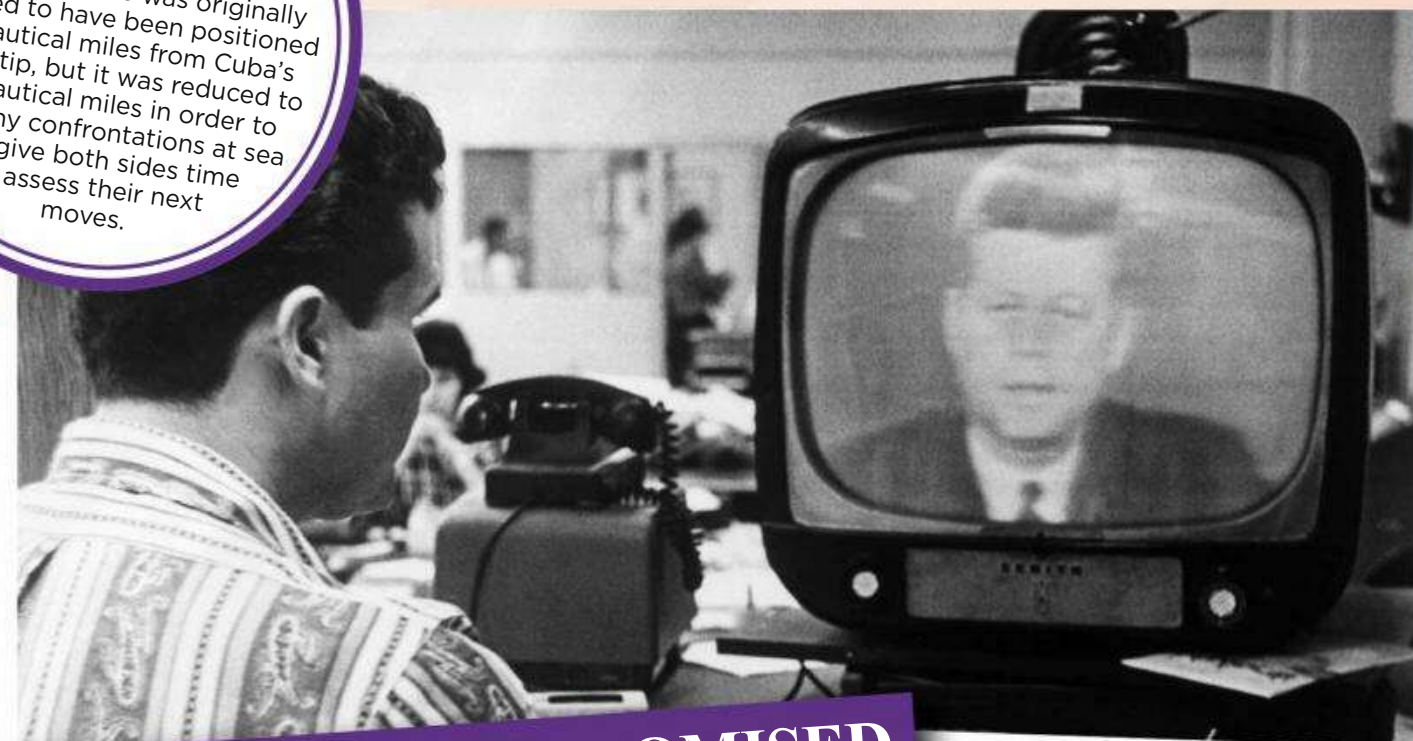
GOING INTO QUARANTINE

Keeping the revelation hidden from the US public, Kennedy enlisted a group of his most trusted advisors and National Security Council members to help formulate a response, and by 22 October, he had made his decision. Having resisted calls to launch air strikes, he ordered the US Navy to impose a blockade, euphemistically labelled a 'quarantine'. Although ships carrying basic necessities such as food would be allowed to pass through unhindered, any Soviet vessels that approached the edge of the blockade line – an arc positioned 500 nautical miles from Cuba's eastern tip – would be stopped and searched for weapons.

It was at that point that Kennedy also decided it was time to reveal to the public what was unfolding. That evening, he made an extraordinary address on US television, disclosing the "unmistakable evidence" of Soviet missiles on Cuba and declaring that a "full, retaliatory response" would rain down on the Soviet Union should the weapons be used. What had been a clandestine affair was now out in the open, and the world awaited the Soviets' reply.

It soon arrived. On 24 October, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev described the blockade as an "act of aggression" and stated that Soviet ships would be instructed to ignore it. With US intelligence indicating that the launch sites on Cuba were nearing operational readiness, escalation seemed inevitable.

Over the coming days, further exchanges between the Soviet Union and the US followed, with each side blaming the other for the situation. The crisis nearly reached breaking point when possible missile-carrying ships were reported to be nearing the blockade line – before turning around. Realising the gravity of what had happened, US secretary of state Dean Rusk is said to have remarked: "We're eyeball to eyeball, and I think the other fellow just blinked."



"KHRUSHCHEV PROMISED TO REMOVE THE MISSILES IF THE US PLEDGED NOT TO INVADE"

ABOVE: Federico Fidel Fernandez, a Cuban refugee living in Miami, watches Kennedy's 22 October address revealing the existence of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba

ABOVE RIGHT: A member of the US State Department gives a presentation showing the location of the first Soviet missile launch site to be discovered

In truth, the vessels had been a considerable distance from Cuba when they changed course, but the Soviets' apparent reluctance to break the blockade proved that Kennedy's 'quarantine' was working. Indeed, it appeared that Khrushchev was capitulating; on 26 October, he sent a message to the president, promising that he would be willing to remove the missiles already located on the island if the US pledged not to invade.

DEMANDS AND DECISIONS

But there was another twist in store. The following morning, a second message arrived from Khrushchev. Taking on a more aggressive tone than the first, the Soviet leader made another demand: the US would have to remove its own nuclear missiles from Turkey if a settlement was to be reached. To make matters worse, news arrived that a US spy plane had been shot down over Cuba, killing the pilot – a development that led some of Kennedy's colleagues to call for immediate military action.

Yet Kennedy kept his cool. It was decided that he would only respond to the first message, but send his brother – Attorney General Robert F Kennedy – to meet with Soviet ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in Washington DC. There, he would inform Dobrynin that the US had *already* planned to remove the Turkish missiles, but that the Soviets must keep the information secret.



It was a bold gambit, but the Soviets agreed. On 28 October, Khrushchev announced that the Soviet Union's nuclear missiles would be removed from Cuba, and that the US had promised not to launch an invasion in return. The crisis was over. During a broadcast, Khrushchev addressed his American counterpart directly: "We must not allow the situation to deteriorate... we must see it that no other conflicts occur which might lead to world nuclear war."

By late November 1962, the last of the Cuban missiles had been shipped back to the Soviet Union, and by April 1963, the US had quietly removed its own missiles from Turkey. Sobered by how close they had come to nuclear conflict, a phone line was installed between the White House and the Kremlin, making it easier to prevent future escalations. The aftermath of the crisis also led to the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, which saw more than 100 nations agree to stop carrying out tests of nuclear weapons above ground.

For much of its duration, the Cold War remained frosty. But during those 13 days in October 1962, the conflict came perilously close to becoming hot. 

WORDS: EMMA SLATTERY WILLIAMS

A CULTURE OF FEAR

The ever-present threat of nuclear war changed the lives of millions of people

From the moment the US detonated an atomic bomb over the Japanese city of Hiroshima in August 1945, the prospect of a force so destructive that it could wipe out entire cities in a heartbeat became a worrying reality: mankind had entered a new age of nuclear anxiety.

As allies became enemies and the US and Soviet Union edged closer to engaging in a 'hot' war, fears of an atomic attack permeated all aspects of life, spilling over into music, film, literature and art as people struggled to make sense of the dark cloud of nuclear annihilation that seemed to loom over them.

Alongside subjects such as mathematics and science, American schoolchildren were taught to 'duck and cover' in order to survive a nuclear attack; the Soviet Union organised compulsory public training and drills in case of a similar strike by the US; while all across western Europe, civil defence preparations were being made should the worst happen – from issuing pamphlets on life under fall-out conditions, to creating blast shelters, disseminating public information films, stockpiling food, and more.

Here are just a few of the ways that nuclear anxieties manifested themselves during the Cold War...

FILM

▼ The Cold War inspired countless films on both sides of the ideological divide, translating the anxieties of the period into spy movies, science fiction, crime films and more.



DID YOU KNOW?

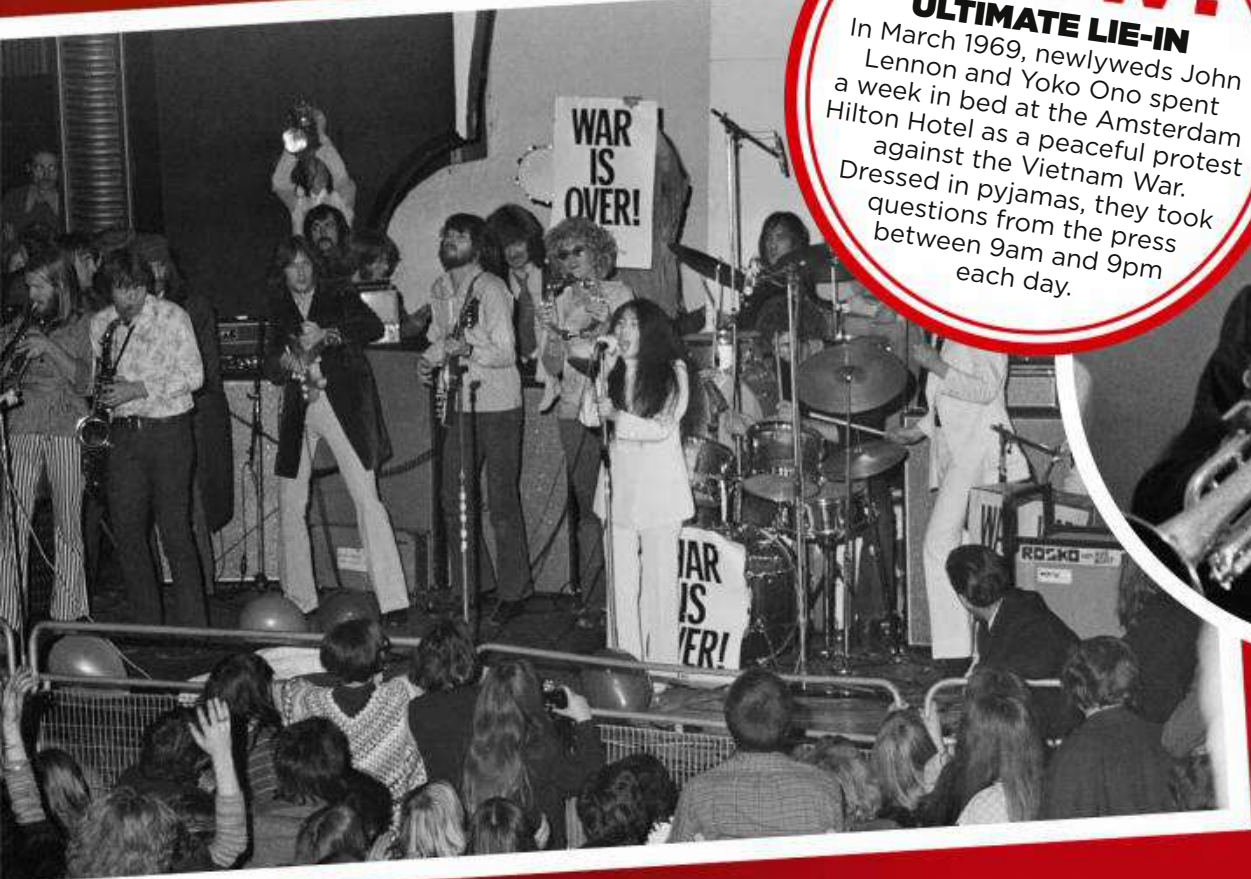
ULTIMATE LIE-IN

In March 1969, newlyweds John Lennon and Yoko Ono spent a week in bed at the Amsterdam Hilton Hotel as a peaceful protest against the Vietnam War. Dressed in pyjamas, they took questions from the press between 9am and 9pm each day.

MUSIC

◀ Music provided a tool for artists to protest against many of the political decisions that were made during the Cold War (such as John Lennon's anti-Vietnam War song 'Give Peace a Chance'). But it was also used by the US to promote American values across the world. In the 1950s and 60s, 'jazz ambassadors' such as Louis Armstrong (left)

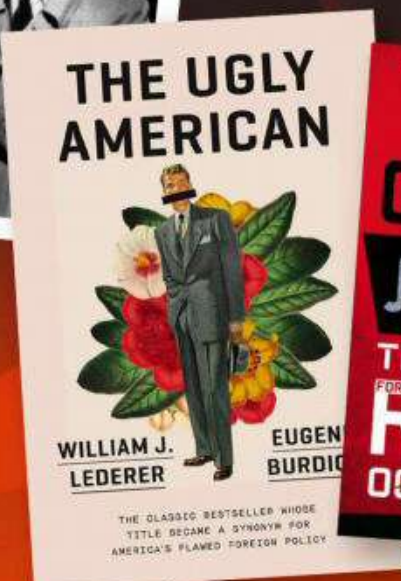
were sent on overseas tours in a bid to counter Soviet criticisms of racial inequality in the US and help improve its public image.





PUBLIC PROTESTS

▲ With both the US and Soviet Union holding the power to destroy the world many times over, anti-nuclear protest groups sprang into action – in both the east and the west. In eastern Europe's communist countries, protests were held against the lack of freedom of speech and civil rights, while in 1968, 10,000 West Berlin students held a sit-in against US involvement in Vietnam. Mass protests took place all over the world – from Canada to Amsterdam.



LITERATURE

▲ As it did for music and film, the Cold War had a profound influence on literature. The 1950s saw an explosion in science fiction as fears of global annihilation translated into alien beings and monstrous creatures unleashing all manner of terrors on humankind.



TELEVISION

◀ Television coverage of the conflict – such as the CBS series *See It Now* (left) which ran from 1951–58, was extensive and became a propaganda tool. But TV could also be used as a way of sharing essential information, such as the 'Duck and Cover' safety campaign in case of nuclear attack. © WORDS: CHARLOTTE HODGMAN

BIG NUMBERS

200,000

The estimated number of private nuclear fallout shelters built across the US by 1965

>20 billion

The number of bulgur wheat biscuits (dubbed the 'All-Purpose Survival Cracker') produced in the US between 1958 and 1964

450

The number of caves around the US identified by the Army Corps of Engineers as being able to house atomic refugees

12.5

The space, in square feet, allocated per person in mass fallout shelters, as recommended by the US Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in June 1959

CIVIL DEFENCE

► In the 1950s, as the threat of nuclear war loomed large, some families built fallout shelters in basements and gardens, stockpiling them with everything they might need to survive an attack – from medicine to food. Community shelters were also constructed beneath official buildings, with some capable of protecting thousands of people.

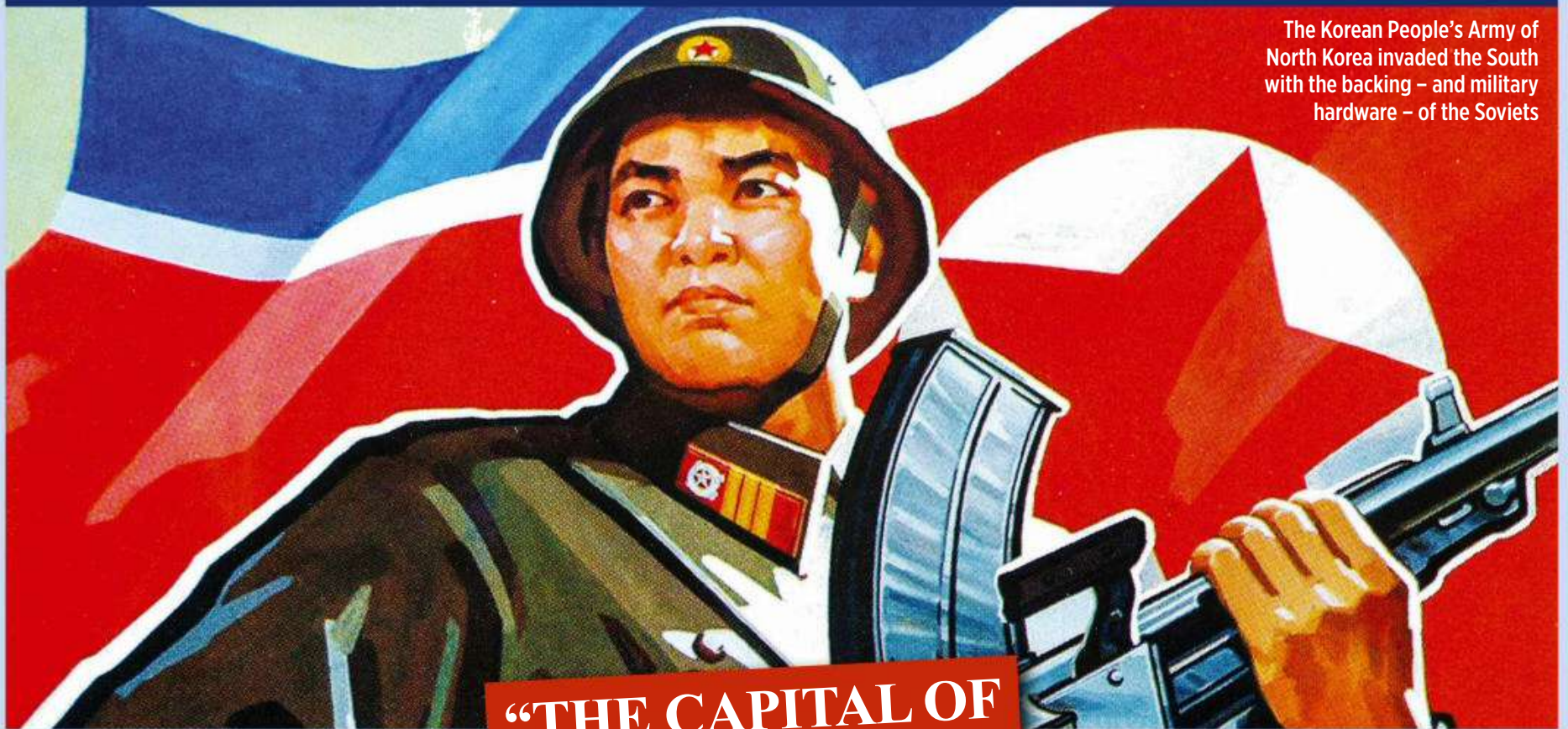


PROXY WARS: HOW THE EAST AND WEST FOUGHT

While direct engagement threatened full-blown nuclear conflict, the United States and Soviet Union still found ways to do battle as the Cold War spilled into other countries all over the world

THE KOREAN WAR, 1950–1953

The Korean People's Army of North Korea invaded the South with the backing – and military hardware – of the Soviets



**“THE CAPITAL OF
SOUTH KOREA,
SEOUL, CHANGED
NO FEWER THAN
FOUR TIMES”**

After Japan's surrender at the end of World War II, Korea – which had been under Japanese control since 1910 – was divided into two zones along the 38th Parallel. The United States administered the southern half, while the north came under the jurisdiction of the Soviet Union. The intention was for reunification, but the Cold War escalated and this never happened. Instead, in 1948, two separate states were established along clear ideological lines. The Republic of Korea (South) embraced capitalism, while the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North) became a communist regime.

Both wished for a unified country – as long as it was on their ideological terms, so tensions were sharp and ever present. Then in the spring of 1950, Soviet premier

Joseph Stalin and Chinese chairman Mao Zedong approved an invasion of the South by North Korea. The aggression was denounced by the United Nations, which sent soldiers to defend the South. By October 1950, the forces of the newly formed United Nations Command – approximately 90 per cent of which were American – had not only pushed North Korea back out, but had invaded the North themselves.

However, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army then entered the fray, forcing the UN forces into a retreat and, before the end of the

year, had made its own way into the South. In the ensuing hostilities, the South Korean capital Seoul changed hands no fewer than four times.

A series of offensives and counter-offensives meant that eventually both sides were occupying positions similar to where they began: the war on the ground became entrenched, with few territorial gains by either side. However, the heavy US bombing of North Korea meant their jets were engaged in aerial warfare with Soviet planes (the latter operating covertly).

An armistice agreement was eventually signed in July 1953, but not before at least 2.5 million people had lost their lives. While it created a wider border between the two countries – the Demilitarised Zone – it wasn't a peace treaty. Nearly 70 years on, North Korea and South Korea technically remain at war.

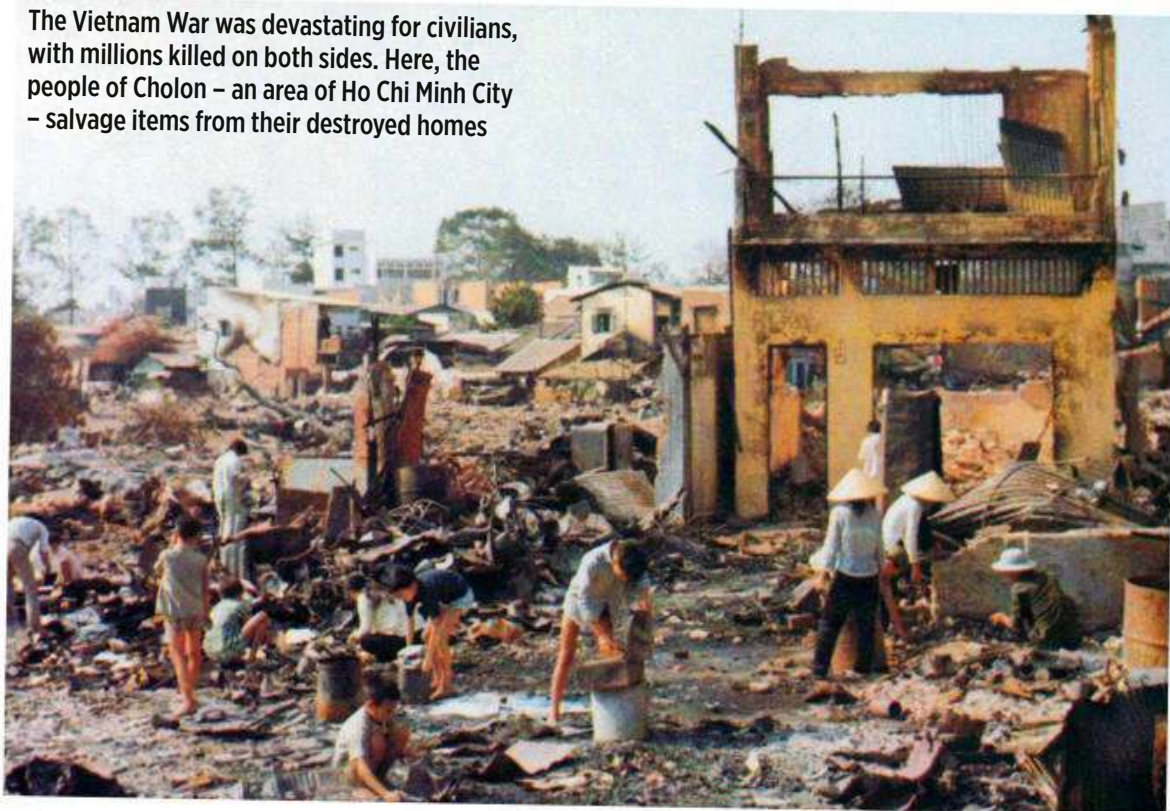
THE VIETNAM WAR, 1954–1975

Ostensibly a war between North and South Vietnam, the involvement to varying degrees of the superpowers – chiefly the United States in a bid to prevent communist expansion – ensured that the conflict resonated across the world.

In 1954, the French rule of Indochina, a region comprising Cambodia, Laos and parts of Vietnam, ended after the battle of Dien Bien Phu. The Soviet-inspired independence organisation, Viet Minh, under the control of Ho Chi Minh, took control of northern Vietnam. The subsequent Geneva Accords divided the country along similar lines to the split in Korea: Ho's communist regime ruled the North, while the South, under the European-educated Emperor Bao Dai, remained pro-west.

Elections to decide the country's future were planned for 1955, but before then Bao's prime minister Ngo Dinh Diem seized control and declared the Republic of Vietnam in the South, with himself as president. With substantial military resources from the US, Diem suppressed those who were supportive of the regime in the North. After multiple instances of torture and executions, the pro-North sympathisers – dubbed the Viet Cong – began fighting back in an insurgency. This rattled the Americans, fearful of other countries in southeast Asia converting to communism should Vietnam be unified under Ho Chi Minh. With this 'domino theory' as a mandate, President John F Kennedy increased aid to the South, largely in weaponry and personnel.

The Vietnam War was devastating for civilians, with millions killed on both sides. Here, the people of Cholon – an area of Ho Chi Minh City – salvage items from their destroyed homes



The situation became more unstable after Diem's assassination in November 1963, the same month in which Kennedy was killed. The new US president, Lyndon B Johnson, increased American military might in the region, then, when US ships were torpedoed in the Gulf of Tonkin the following August, he ordered the bombing of North Vietnam. Soon, American combat troops were on the ground – nearly 300,000 by 1966.

Over the next few years, a 'guerrilla war' was fought against the US and South Vietnam by the Viet Cong – supported by the Soviet Union

and China – which resulted in heavy US casualties. It became clear that victory was not possible: an anti-war movement flourished back home, while more than half a million disillusioned troops had deserted by 1973. That year, the US and North Vietnam agreed a peace agreement and President Richard Nixon withdrew his troops. The war continued for another two years before the North captured the South's capital, Saigon, and unified the country. As with the Korean War, the death toll stretched into the millions, both military and civilian.

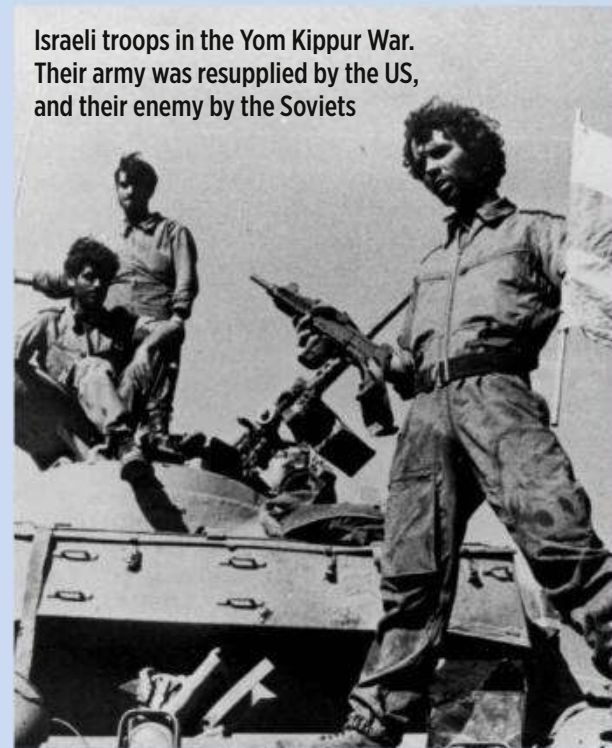
THE YOM KIPPUR WAR, October 1973

On 6 October 1973, a surprise attack on Israeli forces by a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria was launched on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur. The attacks were on two fronts: the Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights, both of which had been invaded by Israel six years earlier. The coalition's initial advances – the Egyptians on the former front and the Syrians on the latter – were, after a few days of fighting, neutralised by a strong Israeli counter-offensive that saw the Syrian capital Damascus being shelled.

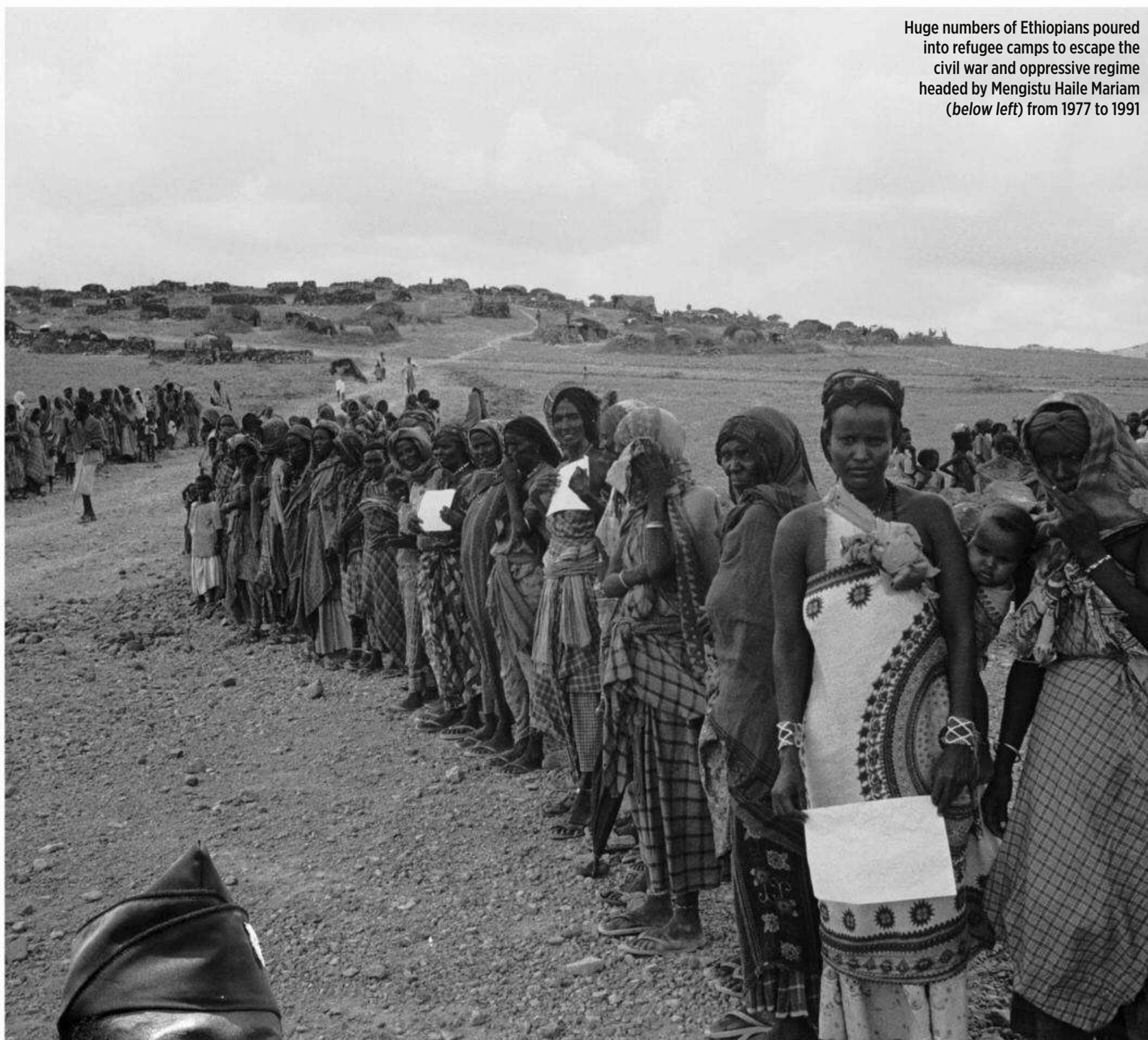
The US was taken by surprise by the outbreak

of the fighting, but, even then, believed the invasions would be quashed within days. When it became clear this wouldn't be the case, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger argued for the US to resupply Israeli militarily. The Soviet Union was doing likewise for the Arab states and there was consternation in Washington that this might have included nuclear weaponry, causing the US government to go to DEFCON 3. After a ceasefire on 25 October, diplomacy eventually won the day, with the 1978 Camp David Accords opening the way for the Egypt-Israel peace treaty which eventually returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt.

Israeli troops in the Yom Kippur War. Their army was resupplied by the US, and their enemy by the Soviets



Huge numbers of Ethiopians poured into refugee camps to escape the civil war and oppressive regime headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam (below left) from 1977 to 1991



THE ETHIOPIAN CIVIL WAR, 1974–1991

In 1974, the Ethiopian emperor Haile Selassie was overthrown in a coup, with the new regime, the Derg, installing a Marxist Leninist state under a junta. The Soviet backed Derg was brutal, launching a campaign of Qey Shibir (Red Terror) against competing groups that resulted in tens of thousands of deaths. Across Ethiopia, groups of differing ideologies came together in their opposition to the regime and took up armed resistance. While incoming US president Jimmy Carter did not advocate military intervention, he condemned the

actions of Derg dictator Mengistu Haile Mariam and brought a halt to the aid the country had received under Richard Nixon's administration.

It wasn't just internal pressures the Derg faced: neighbouring Somalia invaded Ethiopia in an attempt to capture the Ogaden region, causing Mengistu to request assistance from the Soviet Union. Despite this, Carter elected to take no further action, reluctant to start a third world war over a regional dispute in northeast Africa, many thousands of miles from the US's backyard.

THE SOVIET-AFGHAN WAR, 1979–1989

When it came to one of the two superpowers being drawn into a long and debilitating guerilla conflict, the Americans had Vietnam and the Soviets had Afghanistan. In the late 1970s, the latter country was run by a communist government, having overthrown the centrists in 1978, but had little domestic support among the largely rural population for its modernising social reforms and subjugation of dissenting voices. As a result, many rebellious factions sprang up: Islamist in make up, they became collectively known as the *mujahideen*.

The regime also had to contend with an internal fissure since power was being

shared by two Marxist Leninist groups, the Khalq (People's) and Parcham (Banner) parties. So in December 1979, some 30,000 Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan to bolster their friendly government by ending the reign of Khalqist Hafizullah Amin and installing the Parcham leader Babrak Karmal. The invasion was met by condemnation and sanctions by the international community, and prompted the US boycott of the Moscow Olympics the following year.

This wasn't the only American action, as they led the west's support of the *mujahideen* and supplied anti aircraft missiles to neutralise the Soviet air threat. A stalemate ensued as Soviet troops could not gain an advantage in the unforgiving Afghan terrain. Almost 10 years after it started, the war finally ended with the Soviet Union on its last legs after Moscow signed an accord with Afghanistan, Pakistan and the US.



A *mujahideen* fighter demonstrates the use of a surface-to-air missile. The Soviet-Afghan War turned into the USSR's very own Vietnam crisis

THE 'CONTRA WAR' IN NICARAGUA, 1979–1990

Todos tenemos un puesto en la defensa de la patria!!



A Sandinista propaganda poster bearing the message "We all have a position in the defence of the homeland!!" – a warning to the contras who were attempting to overthrow Nicaragua's socialist regime

At the culmination of the Nicaraguan Revolution, in 1979, the socialist Sandinistas overthrew the ruling Somoza dynasty and put in place the Junta of National Reconstruction. Within a few months, the Soviet Union had become an official ally of the Central American country, providing diplomatic, economic and military assistance.

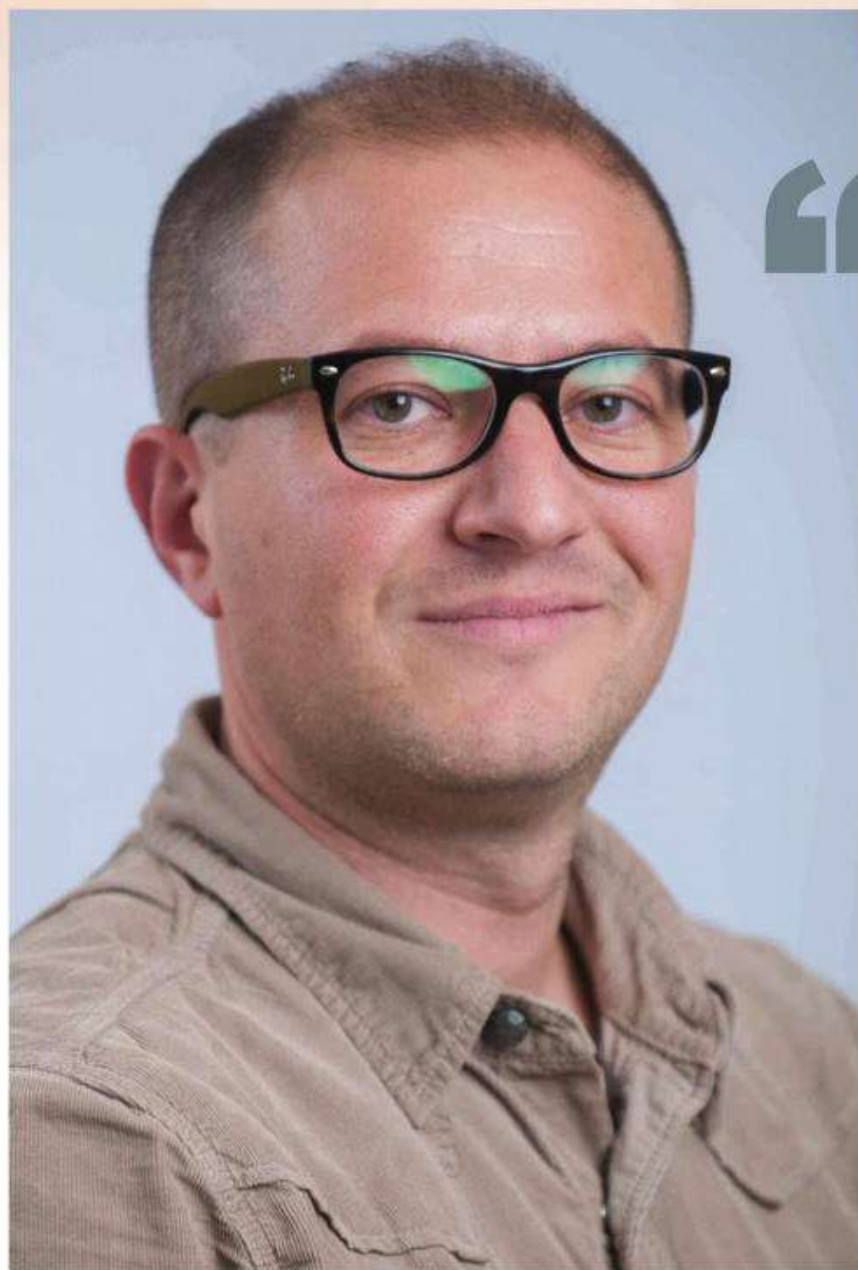
Throughout the 1980s, however, a loose amalgam of right wing, counter revolutionary groups known as the contras carried out a bloody opposition to the government, with the training and funding of the CIA. Despite US support, the contras often employed terrorist tactics and carried out heinous human rights atrocities. Although downplayed by Ronald Reagan's administration, which had been vocal in its support of the contras, revelations of such abuses provoked the ire of the US Congress, which removed all funding by 1985.

However, the Americans went on covertly financing the contras. The National Security Council got the money through third parties; the source being anything from the proceeds of drugs trafficking to the illicit sale of weapons to Iran. Indeed, the latter was overseen by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, who became an infamous international figure during the Iran-Contra scandal of the late 1980s. 📍

WORDS: NIGE TASSELL

"THE CONTRAS OFTEN EMPLOYED TERRORIST TACTICS AND CARRIED OUT HEINOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ATROCITIES"

PROFESSOR MICHAEL GOODMAN ON THE LEGACY OF THE COLD WAR



MICHAEL GOODMAN is professor of intelligence and international affairs and head of the Department of War Studies at King's College London. He has published widely in the field of intelligence history and scientific intelligence

“While the Cold War might be over, it is as relevant today as it always has been”

For five decades, the Cold War dominated the lives of politicians, military figures, intelligence officers and the general public. The battle between east and west, between the Soviet Union and the United States, between communism and capitalism was all encompassing. Essentially an ideological division, it invariably spread into politics, military, economic and religious concerns. The contest became global in nature with huge numbers of countries in every continent declaring a policy of support for one side or another, or one of neutrality. Like the two world wars that had preceded it, the Cold War divided up the globe and touched billions of people. But there was a dichotomy at the heart of the Cold War. While it was fundamentally not about fighting, its central characteristic was a military one: a perpetual and existential risk of nuclear conflict that was all pervasive.

With the tumbling of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the dissolution of the Soviet bloc, the threat of nuclear war seemed to disappear overnight. All of a sudden, the military contest had ended as quickly as the political one had. People across eastern Europe were suddenly freed of the oppressive, authoritarian rule that had characterised life for much of the 20th century. For three decades after that point, state on state conflict in Europe where much of the Cold War had been focused – seemed a thing of the past, and new concerns, such as terrorism and organised crime, served to unite the former enemies.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 has changed all of that. This is not Cold War 2.0, as many commentators have argued. The battle is not between east and west, and it is not an ideological one. But the military threat has resurfaced, and with it, a reminder of the value of alliances, such as Nato, that defined the opposing Cold War blocs. The experiences of the Cold War are therefore hugely important for today and there are a great many lessons that we can identify, even if the situations are not directly comparable.

For a brief period in the 1990s, the Russians opened their Cold War archives and huge efforts were undertaken to redress the previous historical writing, which had very much viewed things through a western prism. That avenue has long since closed and is unlikely to reopen anytime soon. Increasingly, the Cold War is being looked at within the global prism in which it existed. While the protagonists were the two main superpowers, people in the Middle East, Far East and Africa were just as affected, and their stories and history is slowly beginning to emerge. Similarly, the military, economic and political landscape has been fairly well documented, but the role of the intelligence services in supporting decision-making is only now beginning to come to light.

While the Cold War might be over and, for many, a distant memory, its legacy and history is as relevant today as it has always been. ○

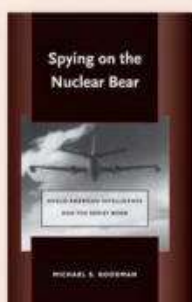


Events such as the fall of the Berlin Wall seemed to remove the threat of nuclear war overnight, says Goodman

GET HOOKED

If we've whetted your appetite for Cold War history, why not explore the topic further with our pick of books, films, podcasts and TV and radio programmes?

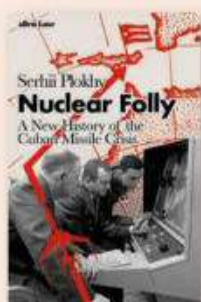
BOOKS



Spying on the Nuclear Bear: Anglo-American Intelligence and the Soviet Bomb

By Prof Michael Goodman
(Stanford University Press, 2008)

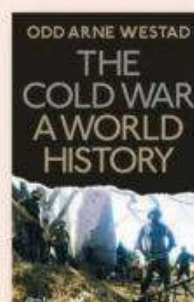
Through oral testimony and archival research, Goodman provides an account of British and US intelligence on the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons programme between 1945 and 1958.



Nuclear Folly: A New History of the Cuban Missile Crisis

By Prof Serhii Plokhy
(Allen Lane, 2021)

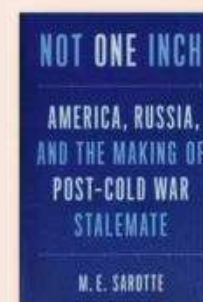
Plokhy traces the tortuous decision-making and calculated brinkmanship of John F Kennedy, Nikita Khrushchev and Fidel Castro, as well as the role of their advisors and commanders on the ground, during the Cuban Missile Crisis.



The Cold War: A World History

By Prof Odd Arne Westad
(Allen Lane, 2017)

Westad's grand narrative of the Cold War illustrates its ideological, geopolitical, technological and economic dimension, and sets it within the greater landscape of world history.



Not One Inch: America, Russia, and the Making of Post-Cold War Stalemate

By Prof Mary Elise Sarotte
(Yale University Press, 2022)

Based on more than a hundred interviews and on secret records of White House-Kremlin contacts, Sarotte reveals how the US overcame Russian resistance in the 1990s to expand Nato.

ON THE BBC



► Cold War: Stories from the Big Freeze

bbc.co.uk/programmes/b07kfs3r

Across two series, and using interviews collected by the BBC, Dr Bridget Kendall traces the crucial turning points of the Cold War.



► The World That Came in From the Cold

bbc.co.uk/sounds/brand/p0338175

Discover how the Yalta Conference in 1945 between Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, and the Malta Summit in 1989 between Bush and Gorbachev, framed the Cold War.



► The Cuban Missile Crisis: As Seen From Moscow and Havana

bbc.co.uk/programmes/b039kv61

Allan Little pieces together the "untold" side of the Cuban Missile Crisis, featuring interviews with Soviet and Cuban insiders who were present at the time.

ONLINE AND AUDIO



► For podcasts, features, quizzes, interviews and more on the Cold War, visit our website: historyextra.com/period/cold-war

► The CIA's secret African missions

Dr Susan Williams discusses the US's covert programme to undermine the leaders of newly independent African nations in the 1950s and 1960s. Listen at bit.ly/3MM3eTm

► Cold war mind games

Martin Sixsmith explores the role of psychology in the Cold War, from paranoia and propaganda to unpredictable leaders. Listen at bit.ly/3NDyJzT

► Everything you wanted to know about the Cold War

Professor Michael Goodman responds to listener questions on the decades of geopolitical tension in the second half of the 20th century. Listen at bit.ly/3xjgKrQ

WATCH



Bridge of Spies (streaming online)

Tom Hanks and Mark Rylance star in this Steven Spielberg-directed thriller from 2015 based on the true story of an American and Soviet prisoner exchange.

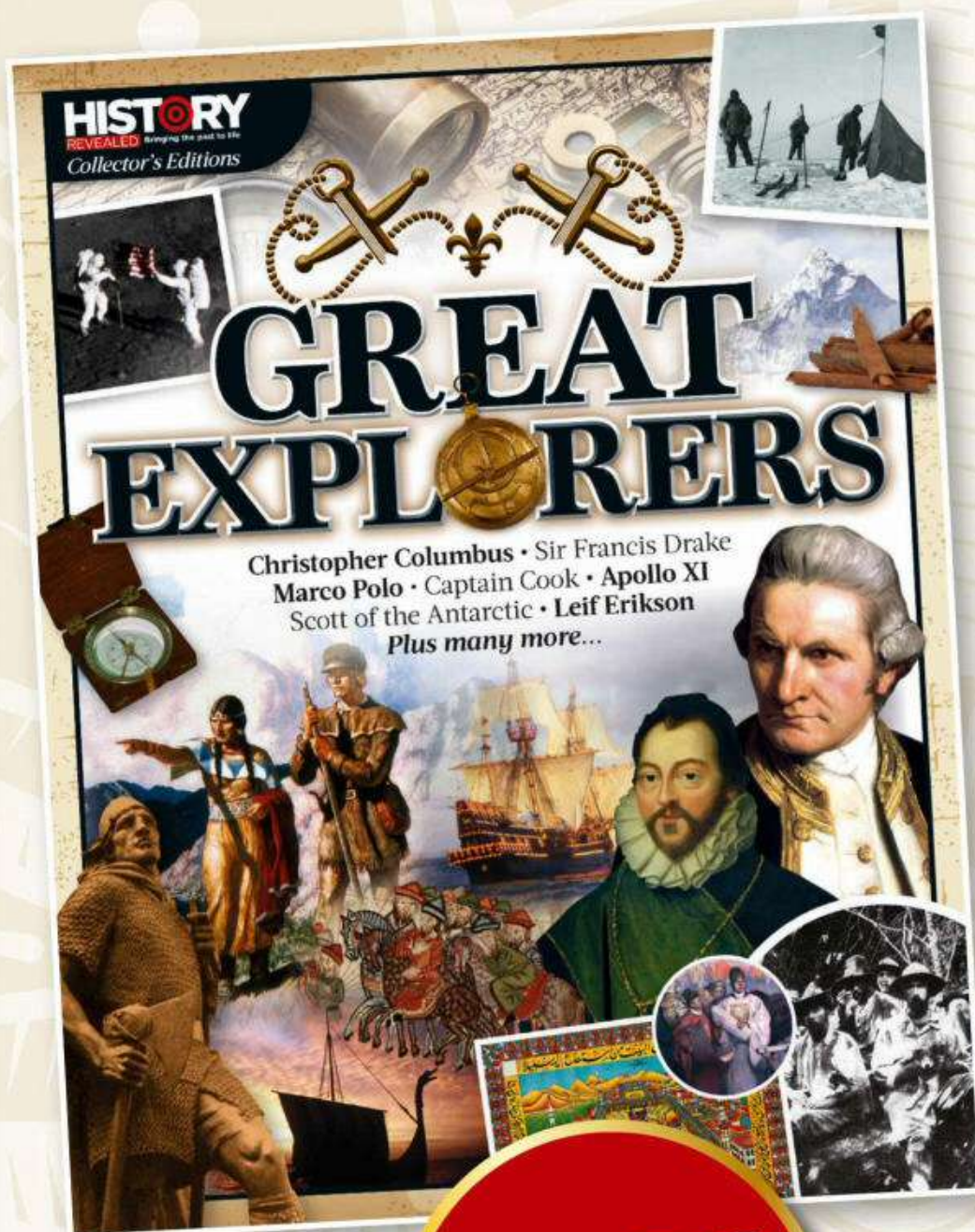


The Courier (streaming on Amazon Prime)

This Cold War drama, released in 2020, stars Benedict Cumberbatch as British businessman Greville Wynne, who unwittingly became caught up in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

From the makers of

BBC
HISTORY
REVEALED



GREAT EXPLORERS

From the Vikings to the Space Race, the story of humankind is entwined with our search for what lies over the hills, across the sea or beyond the stars.

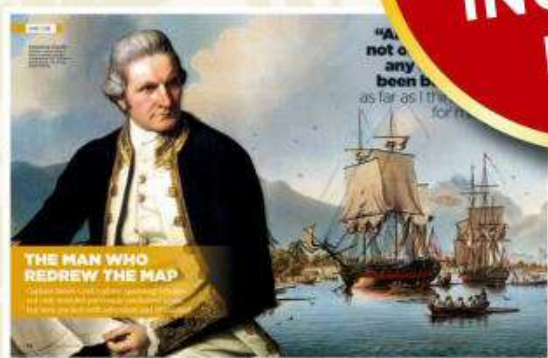
In this special edition from the makers of *BBC History Revealed* magazine, we meet the intrepid travellers whose exploits have made them household names

INSIDE YOU WILL FIND:

- Enthralling tales of discovery
- Maps and illustrations
- Revealing images and expert analysis

PLUS: Subscribers to *BBC History Revealed* receive FREE UK postage on this special edition

£9.99
INC FREE
P&P*



PEOPLE – Who were the explorers whose endeavours have shaped history?



PLACES – Beautifully illustrated maps bring journeys of discovery to life



TECHNOLOGY – From Viking longships to spacecraft, these are the tools of the explorer's trade

ORDER ONLINE

www.buysubscriptions.com/GreatExplorers20

OR CALL US ON **03330 162 138**[†] QUOTE CODE **GREAT EXPLORERS 2020 PRINT 1**

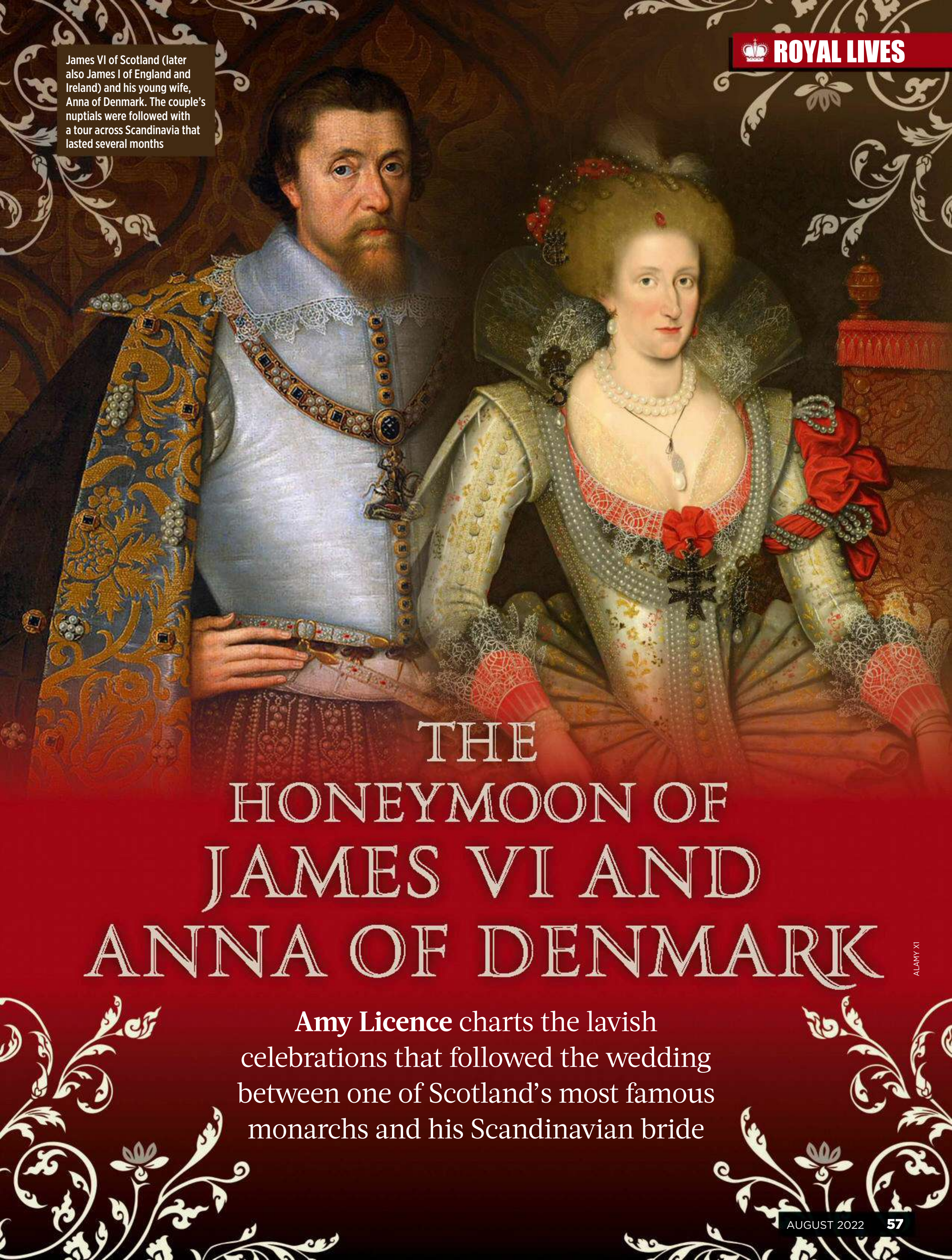
*UK calls will cost the same as other standard fixed line numbers (starting 01 or 02) and are included as part of any inclusive or free minutes allowances (if offered by your phone tariff).

Outside of free call packages call charges from mobile phones will cost between 3p and 55p per minute. Lines are open Mon to Fri 8am – 6pm and Sat 9am – 1pm.

* Subscribers to *BBC History Revealed* receive FREE UK POSTAGE on this special edition. Prices including postage are: £11.49 for all non-subscribers, £12.99 for Europe and £13.49 for the Rest of World.

All orders subject to availability. Please allow up to 21 days for delivery.

James VI of Scotland (later also James I of England and Ireland) and his young wife, Anna of Denmark. The couple's nuptials were followed with a tour across Scandinavia that lasted several months



THE HONEYMOON OF JAMES VI AND ANNA OF DENMARK

ALAMY XI

Amy Licence charts the lavish celebrations that followed the wedding between one of Scotland's most famous monarchs and his Scandinavian bride

James VI, depicted here by court painter Adrian Vanson, had become king of Scotland in 1567 after the forced abdication of his mother, Mary, Queen of Scots



LEFT: Anna of Denmark was described as “godly and beautiful” by the minister David Lindsay

BELOW LEFT: Esmé Stuart, Duke of Lennox – one of James VI’s many male ‘favourites’



James survived a difficult voyage, landing on the coast of Norway on 3 November. Meeting his wife for the first time, dressed in a red velvet coat sewn over with gold stars, and a black cloak, he strode towards her in his boots and tried to plant a kiss upon her lips. There were some scruples about this on the Danish side, but after a little persuasion, Anna permitted James to greet her in the manner of his choosing, making it a “joyful meeting on all sides”.

Four days after meeting, James and Anna were married in person at the Bishop’s Palace in Oslo, newly fashioned in the Renaissance style. The ceremony took place in a room hung with tapestries, with the couple standing on red cloth, followed by a “reasonable banquet”. Scottish minister David Lindsay presided over the rites, finding Anna to be “both godly and beautiful”. James received a dowry of 75,000 Danish dalers, with an additional 10,000 from Anna’s mother. The following days were filled by many celebrations, including a hunting trip to Hovedøya, a tiny island only 800 metres wide, where the ruins of an old monastery would have still been visible. ▶

In June 1589, James VI of Scotland celebrated his 23rd birthday. He was a baby faced king, raised amid factional politics and had ruled in place of his mother – the ill fated Mary, Queen of Scots – since he was a year old. As the potential heir of the childless queen of England, Elizabeth I, James also knew how important it was to have a legitimate son. He had been criticised for his close friendships with various gentlemen of his court, especially the dashing Esmé Stuart, Duke of Lennox, so the presence of a young, fecund wife would go a considerable way to dispelling rumours of his homosexuality.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE

James’ choice was the 14 year old Anna of Denmark, a high foreheaded, long nosed beauty who was the daughter of the recently deceased Frederick II. She had the added advantage of being Protestant, the faith in which James himself had been raised. Her family also had considerable wealth. The marriage contract, sewn with numerous terracotta seals attached by ribbons, was signed in July. The young bride to be was ecstatic, declaring herself to be already in love and that it would be “death to her” to have the engagement broken off. James had no intention of

doing so. On 20 August, they were married by proxy at Kronborg Castle, with the nobleman George Keith standing in for the Scottish king. Anna set about embroidering a number of shirts for her new husband, while ships were provisioned for her departure across the North Sea to Leith, the port above Edinburgh.

September arrived. Scotland was on high alert, with gifts and provisions sent to welcome their new queen. While James lodged nearby and waited, writing a series of love poems called the *Amatoria*, the expected date for Anna’s arrival came and went. Great storms raged at sea for weeks. One of the Scottish noblewomen summoned to attend on the new queen, Janet Kennedy, drowned crossing the Firth of Forth. A single Danish ship made it to port on 12 September, but the others had been driven back by terrible weather conditions, sheltering in Norway.

This prompted James to make the most romantic gesture of his married life. Adopting the same role as the classical heroes who peopled his verses, he summoned a ship and decided he would bring his bride home himself. After further storm delays, he eventually left Scotland on 22 October; he would not return until the following May.

“A young, fecund wife would go a considerable way to dispelling rumours of his homosexuality”



James and Anna’s honeymoon included a trip to the small island of Hovedøya, where the remains of a 12th-century Cistercian monastery are still visible today



An engraving by Francis Delaram commemorates James and Anna's historic union, which took place in Oslo a mere four days after they met for the first time

could by Rowland Sanderfsonn at the loore end of Ram ally /

Brittayne's hope, and Joy of this ower land
 auen on earth, heere holdeth in his hand
 weete coniunction, of two mightie powers
 eth both of peace and plenty showers
 oure. blessed Island to oure foes
 I thene ouer throws

E. D.

Loe heere, doth stand, the glory of her se
 Vnto, whose beauty, vertue grace doth nex
 Whose haert, as well as hand, to him she gi
 In, whom the halfe part, of her soule heere li
 Long; may thy happy liue, and when they dye
 Yet liue, agayne, with god, aterinally



◀ Afterwards, the royal couple set out for Anna's homeland of Denmark, lodging in religious houses along the way. By early January, they had reached Bohus, on the mouth of the River Göta, where they stayed in its imposing 14th-century fortress. For one of the very few occasions in his life, James danced with Anna, and gave the gift of a gold chain and ring worth 3,000 dalers to their hosts.

DISTINGUISHED COMPANY

On 21 January, the couple arrived at Kronborg Castle in the town of Elsinore, which would later inspire Shakespeare to create the setting for *Hamlet*. They approached in a small boat, decked out in red velvet, affording them an imposing view of the castle's position on the waterfront, overlooking a narrow sound of water. It was a dramatic, square building, newly extended outwards and upwards, with sandstone walls, turrets in its curtain walls and a roof made of copper sheeting. A new ballroom had been constructed a decade earlier, above the chapel, along with an enclosed passageway. James and Anna were met by a formal delegation including Anna's mother, Sophia, and the new king of Denmark, Anna's 12 year old brother, Christian. They remained as guests there until 7 March, before moving on to the city of Copenhagen.

It was in the Danish capital that James was able to indulge his academic passions. He made gifts of books, gilded cups and purses to the city's university

“The cathedral had been stripped of idols, and its simplicity made a huge impression upon James”

ABOVE RIGHT: The couple's honeymoon included a visit to the tomb of Anna's father, Frederick II, in Roskilde Cathedral

ABOVE LEFT: A view of the fortress at Bohus, where James and Anna danced together in January 1590

TOP: The couple also travelled to Kronborg Castle, which would later inspire the setting of *Hamlet*

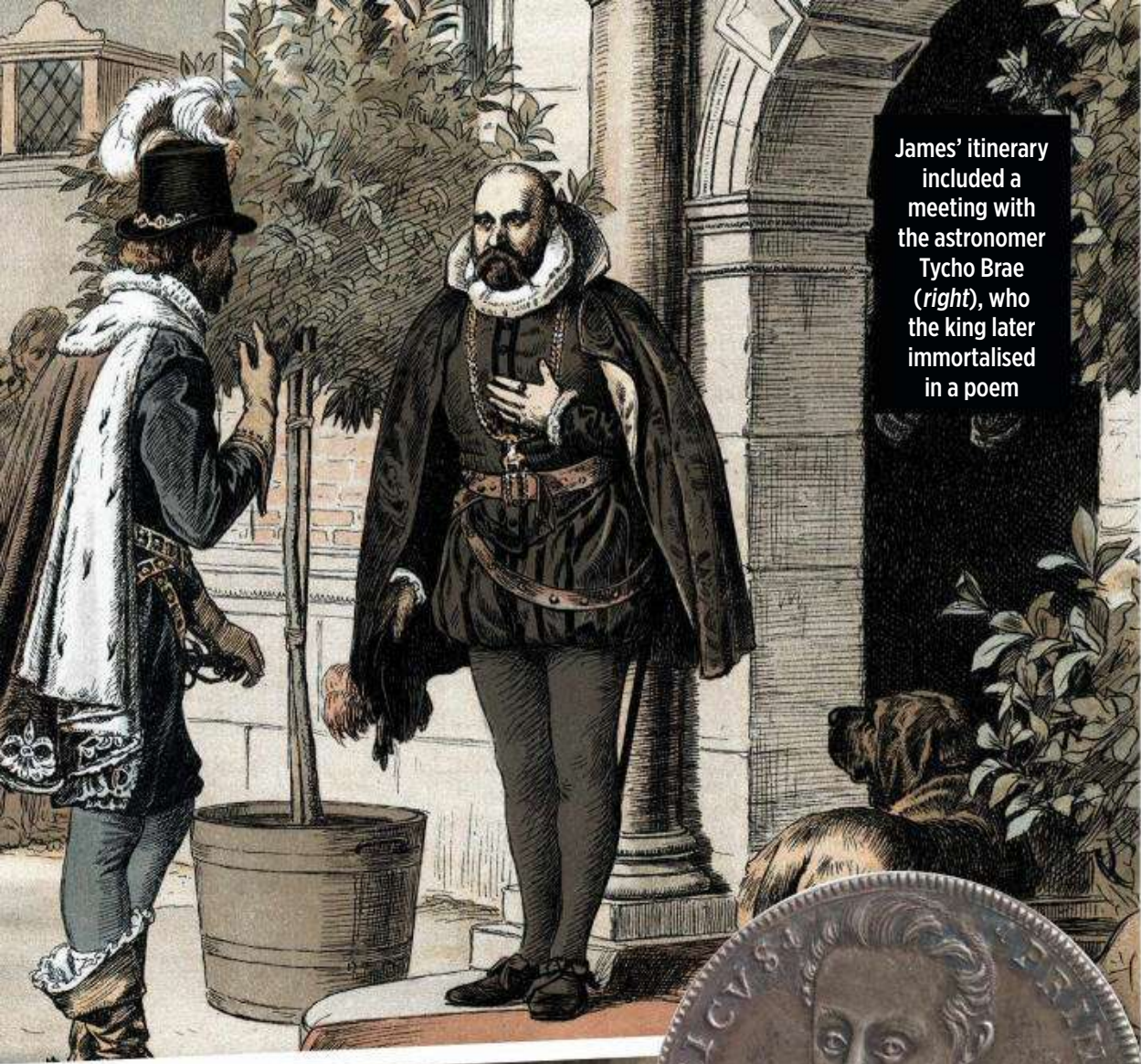
and visited the Royal Academy, discussing the latest approaches to anatomy and theology. From there, he travelled west to the cathedral at Roskilde, traditional resting place of Danish kings, where Frederick II had been buried in the Chapel of the Magi. Once an ornate place, with saints' shrines covered in gems, the cathedral had been stripped of idols and showy wealth, and its simplicity made a huge impression upon James. The king also met the Lutheran priest Niels Hemmingsen, who had been removed from his professorship at the University of Copenhagen for his reformist views on predestination. It is likely that Anna

accompanied James to the tomb of her father, but how she occupied herself during his debates is not recorded.

RETURN OF THE KING

On 20 March, James arrived at the island of Hveen, where the astronomer Tycho Brahe had built an observatory following his discovery of a new star. Brahe was a colourful character, and wore a fake nose made from brass after having his own sliced off in a duel. James visited him between 8am and 3pm, during which the king brought a gift of two mastiffs, and they discussed the Copernican system of astronomy. Brahe held a banquet in James' honour, where the conversation was in Latin and wine flowed as minstrels played. If Anna was present, she may have been hosted by Tycho's sister and helper, Sophie. James composed poetry in honour of his host, which Brahe reproduced among his own works.

Having been away from Scotland almost five months, James began to plan his return. A kingdom without a king was always vulnerable, both from outside attack and internal coups. He wrote home to instruct his councillors and ensure his return was a “holy jubilee” that would impress the Danes. It was also expensive to remain abroad, and James had already reduced his original retinue to just 50. He told them to “waken up all men... prepare themselves accordingly” and dispatch a small fleet to bring the couple back, while the nation's royal residences were to be made ready for



James' itinerary included a meeting with the astronomer Tycho Brae (right), who the king later immortalised in a poem



ABOVE: A medallion marking the death of the couple's eldest son, Prince Henry, in 1612

LEFT: A 19th-century image imagines James alongside his progeny – although only three of his children survived to adulthood

their occupation. The voyage home from Denmark would be longer than that James had made to Norway to meet Anna, and would force them to pass through the notorious Kattegat and its shifting sands – so named by sailors as it was so narrow and perilous that a cat could barely make it through alive.

The couple's final engagement was to attend the wedding of Anna's sister Elizabeth to Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick, on 19 April 1590; two days later they set sail on board the *Gideon* at the head of a fleet of 13 ships. The return journey was much smoother, perhaps due to the season, allowing the Scottish king and queen to sail into Leith Harbour at 2pm on the afternoon of 1 May. A welcoming committee waited on the quay, with musicians, speeches and a bonfire accompanying their disembarkment. Anna's coronation took place on 17 May in Holyrood Abbey, attached to the palace that was to become her main home. A gold coronet set with jewels was placed upon her head, with a

purple and crimson bonnet. Later, Anna made her progress through the city of Edinburgh, welcomed by a number of classically inspired pageants.

THE SPARK FIZZLES OUT

Unfortunately, the marriage of James and Anna never quite lived up to the spectacular promise of their honeymoon and triumphant return to Scotland. While treating her with affection and respect, James could not match her initial devotion, and always kept a string of favourites close by – of both genders. Anna was also bitterly disappointed in 1592, when James insisted that the couple's eldest son, Henry, be raised in his own establishment, away from her.

During their marriage – a period that included James' accession to the thrones of England and Ireland in 1603, making him both James VI and I – Anna fell pregnant a further eight times, but only three of the children reached adulthood. Another terrible blow struck the couple with the death of Henry at the age of 18,

HUNTING FOR WITCHES

James VI's visit to Denmark triggered an unhealthy obsession with rooting out 'evil'

Although the honeymoon of James VI and Anna of Denmark was a joyous affair, it had a darker side, too. After Anna's intended ship to Scotland nearly perished in a storm, its captain, Peder Munk, accused Danish finance minister Christoffer Valkendorff of failing to equip the vessel properly. However, Valkendorff claimed that the ship's near-sinking had been caused by witches, who had sent small demons on board to impede its progress. Seventeen people were eventually tried and convicted of witchcraft, and publicly burned in Copenhagen in 1590.

Impressed by the trials, James began his own investigation into witchcraft when he returned home, which uncovered an anti-royalist coven near Leith led by a woman named Agnes Sampson. Agnes claimed that the Devil had appeared before her and denounced James as an enemy, and that she too had tried to conjure up a storm to sink the king's ship. The resulting trial ran for two years, during which Agnes and an uncertain number of other suspects were condemned, strangled and burned as witches. The details are known to us today through a pamphlet entitled *Newes from Scotland* (1591), thought to have been written by the minister James Carmichael, who went on to advise the king on his own anti-witchcraft treatise, *Daemonologie* (1597).



James VI personally presided over Agnes Sampson's ordeal and confession. In total, more than 70 people were implicated during the so-called North Berwick Witch Trials

paving the way for their second son, the future Charles I, to be named as successor.

Anna threw herself into her friendships, court masques and her secret conversion to Catholicism. She died in 1619, being outlived by James by six years. 📍

AMY LICENCE is a historian of women's lives in the medieval and early modern periods. Her most recent book is *Living Like a Tudor: Woodsmoke and Sage: A Sensory Journey Through Tudor England* (Pegasus Books, 2021)



WHAT GREAT PAINTINGS SAY

A mythological love-at-first-sight meeting becomes a Renaissance masterpiece

Bacchus and Ariadne

by Titian, 1520–23

Although not his first choice of artist, it's hard to imagine that Alfonso I d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, was anything but thrilled and awed when he came face-to-face with Titian's magnificent interpretation of the meeting of Bacchus, god of wine, and Cretan princess Ariadne.

Completed in 1523, the 176.5cm x 191cm painting was one of a series intended for a small room in the Ducal Palace in Ferrara where Titian's incredible attention to colour and detail could be admired at close range. Indeed, visit the painting today and there is almost always a cluster of visitors craning their necks to take in the sight of the barefoot heroine and the young, dashing god springing from his chariot.

LOVE AND LUST

The painting combines elements from a number of different classical sources to tell the story of the encounter between Ariadne, who had been abandoned on the shore of Naxos by her lover Theseus, and Bacchus, accompanied by a rowdy band of revellers. Their eyes lock and, at least for Bacchus, it is love at first sight.

"One of the most extraordinary things about this work is how Titian has managed to paint the entire story of Bacchus and Ariadne in one image," says Matthias Wivel, curator of Italian painting 1500–1600 at the National Gallery. "Ariadne is not only locking eyes with Bacchus for the first time; she

is also on the shoreline, flinging her arm out in despair and anger at Theseus, whose ship can be seen sailing away in the distance. At the same time, a crown of stars in the sky represents her wedding to Bacchus who, in one version of the story, throws her wedding crown into the air where it becomes the constellation Corona Borealis.

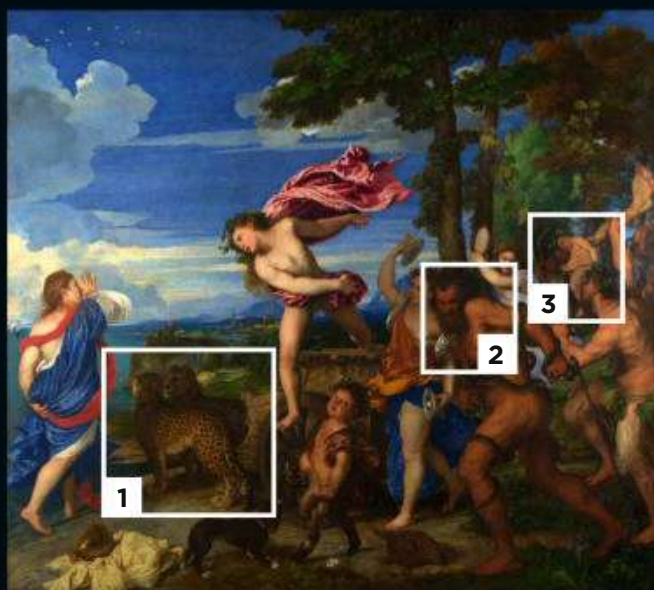
"It's a style of painting that many Renaissance artists were experimenting with, and a distinct move from medieval painting, which typically told a story through a series of related works, or through individual episodes distributed sequentially across the surface of a single painting. It's a technique that Titian excelled at."

But the work is not purely a representation of star-crossed lovers. There are also implications of violence, and of something altogether wild. "Titian was fascinated by the elements of human nature that cannot be controlled, and this is reflected in the inebriated revellers accompanying Bacchus. Some are waving dismembered animal parts; a satyr child drags the head of a calf behind him. It's an acknowledgment of the uncontrollable aspects of the human experience." 

WORDS: CHARLOTTE HODGMAN

GET HOOKED

Bacchus and Ariadne hangs in Room 10 at the National Gallery in London. Visit the website for more information on the painting, and how to visit: nationalgallery.org.uk



1. CHEETAHS

The pair of cheetahs pulling Bacchus' chariot may have been drawn from life: the duke owned a menagerie that likely included a cheetah.

2. SATYR

The bearded, wild-looking satyr grappling with writhing snakes is based on the Roman statue of Laocoön, which was excavated in Rome in 1506.

3. SILENUS

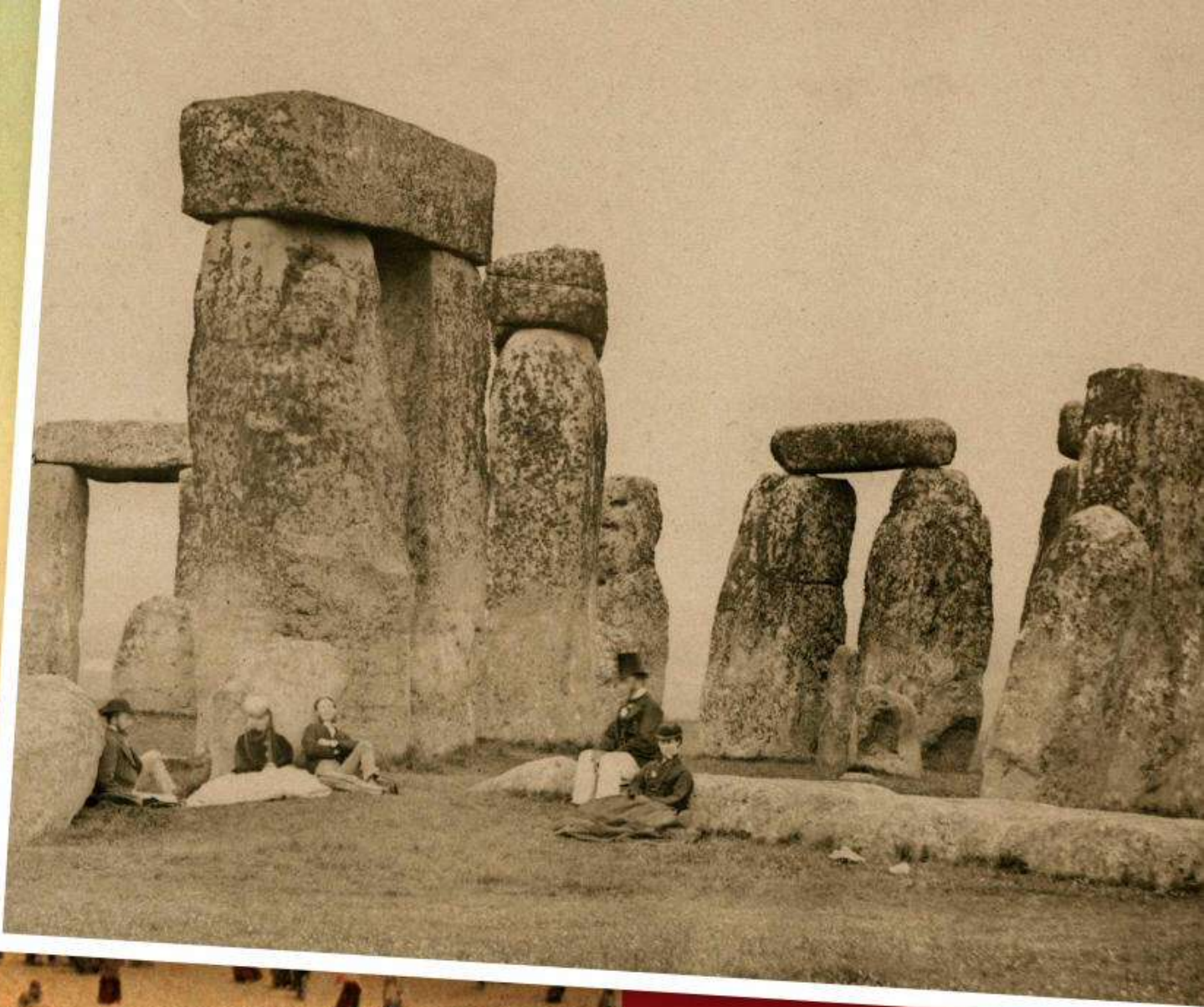
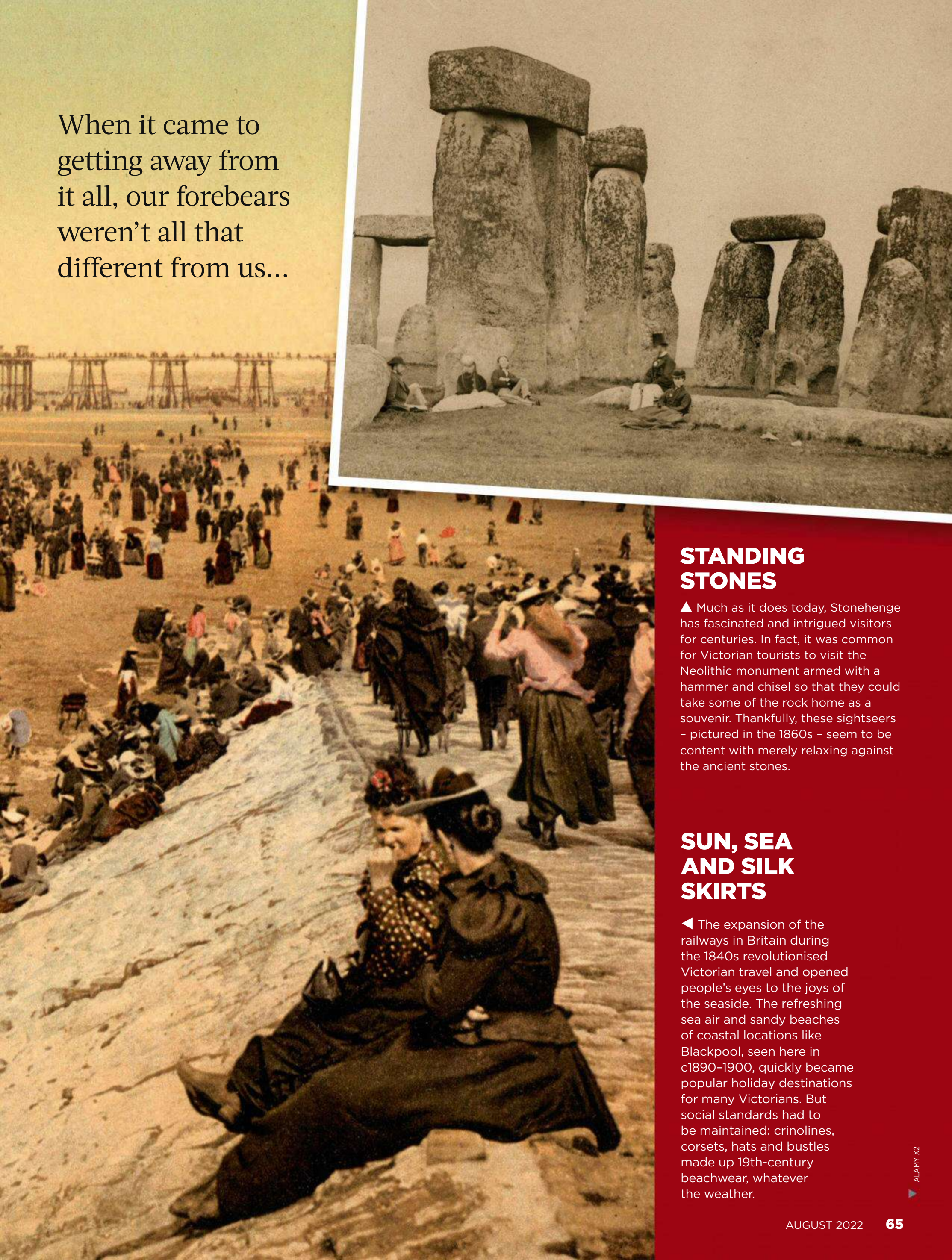
Towards the back of the revellers is the drunken figure of Silenus, slumped over on a donkey. In Greek mythology, Silenus was chief of the satyrs and Bacchus was his foster son.

IN PICTURES 

TEA, TOURS AND TOP HATS



When it came to getting away from it all, our forebears weren't all that different from us...

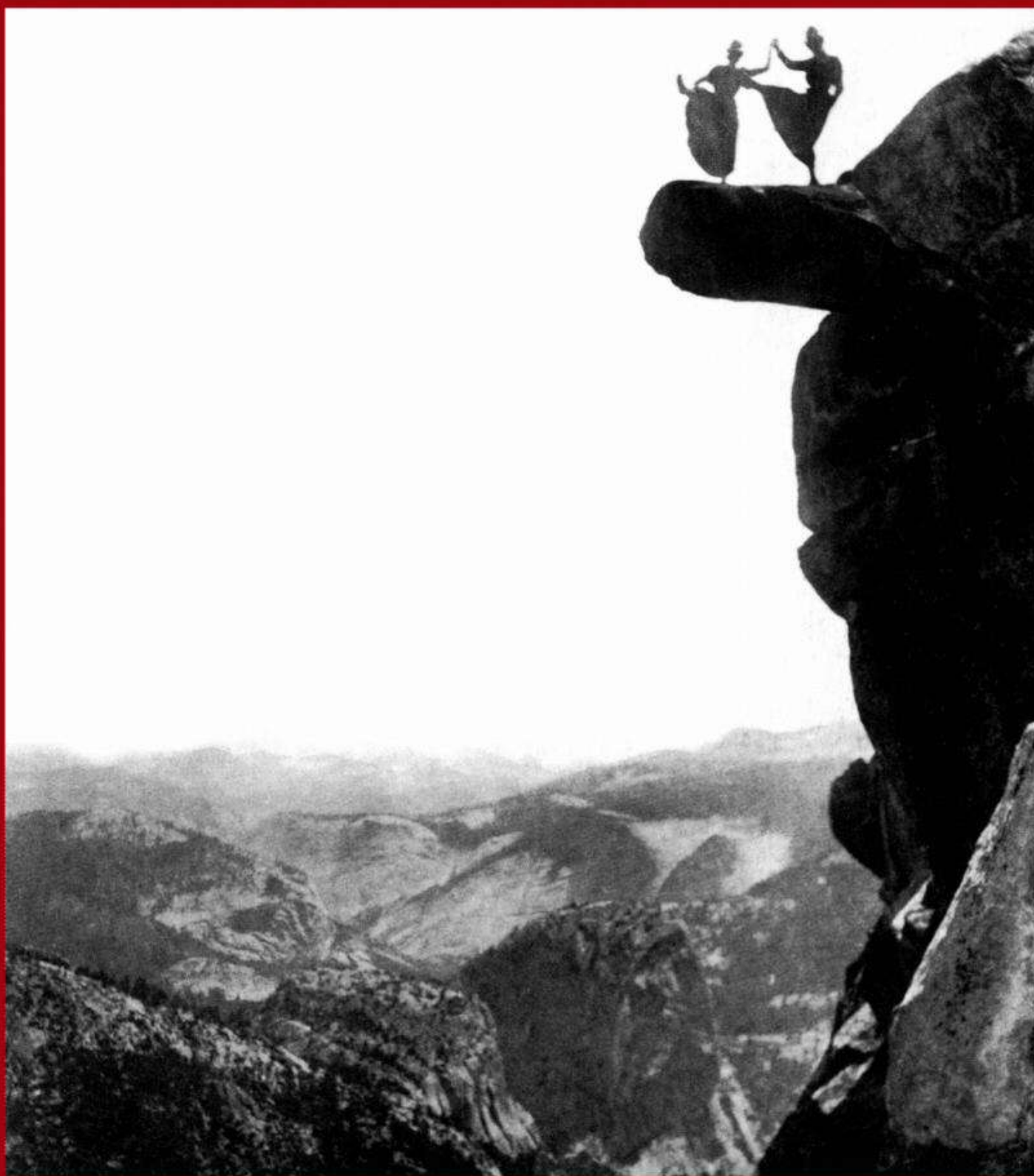


STANDING STONES

▲ Much as it does today, Stonehenge has fascinated and intrigued visitors for centuries. In fact, it was common for Victorian tourists to visit the Neolithic monument armed with a hammer and chisel so that they could take some of the rock home as a souvenir. Thankfully, these sightseers – pictured in the 1860s – seem to be content with merely relaxing against the ancient stones.

SUN, SEA AND SILK SKIRTS

◀ The expansion of the railways in Britain during the 1840s revolutionised Victorian travel and opened people's eyes to the joys of the seaside. The refreshing sea air and sandy beaches of coastal locations like Blackpool, seen here in c1890-1900, quickly became popular holiday destinations for many Victorians. But social standards had to be maintained: crinolines, corsets, hats and bustles made up 19th-century beachwear, whatever the weather.



DON'T LOOK DOWN

◀ The 19th century boasted its fair share of thrillseekers if this photograph, taken in c1900, is anything to go by. Seemingly unconcerned about the potential dangers of such a stunt, waitresses Kitty Tatch and Katherine Hazelston kick up their skirts on the edge of the famous Overhanging Rock at Glacier Point in California's Yosemite National Park – a dizzying 3,200ft above the ground below.

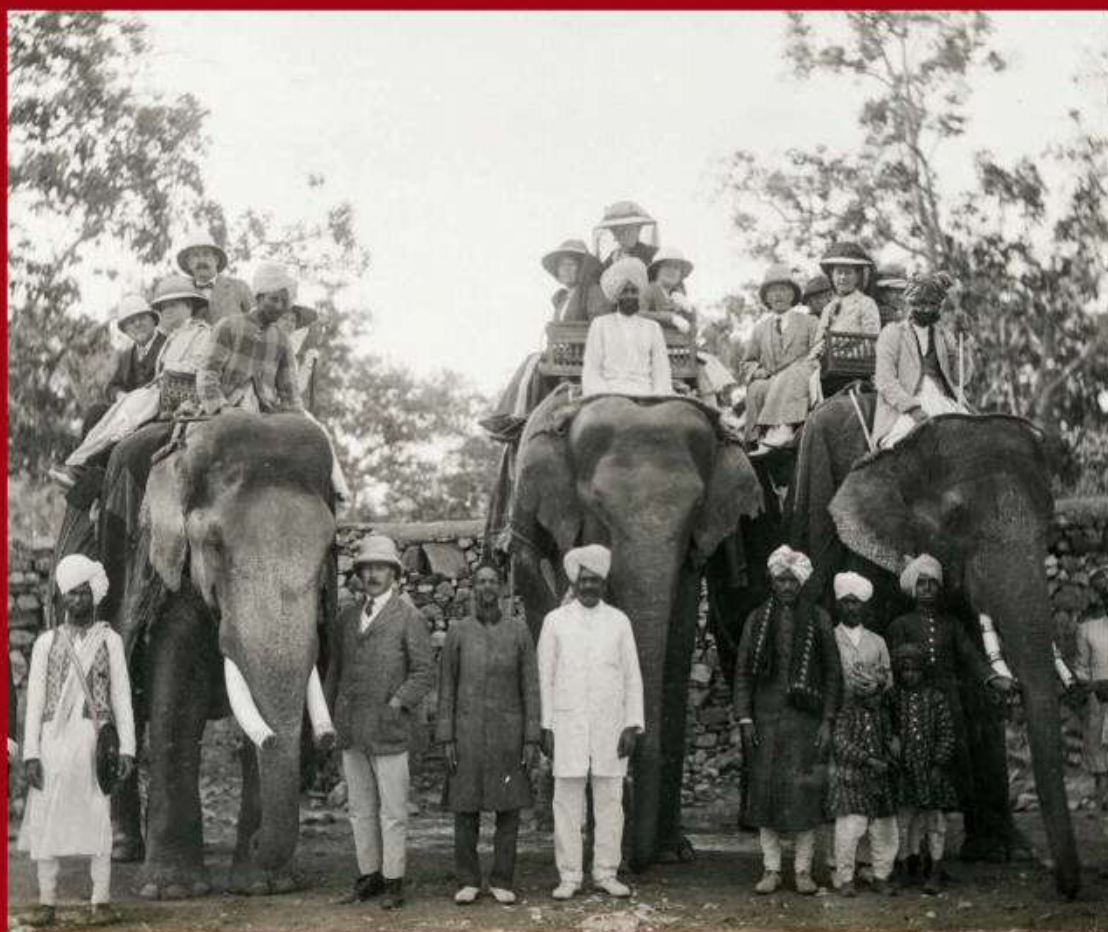
EASTERN DELIGHTS

▼ The British had a presence in India from the 17th century, when the British East India Company first set up a trading post at Surat, in what is now the western Indian state of Gujarat. But it was during the 19th century, following the creation of the British Raj in 1858, that India's cultural influence on British society reached its zenith. This image, taken in the 1890s, shows a group of European travellers to India taking an elephant ride. Thanks to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the journey from Britain to India had been reduced by some 4,500 miles, taking around three weeks rather than up to six months.



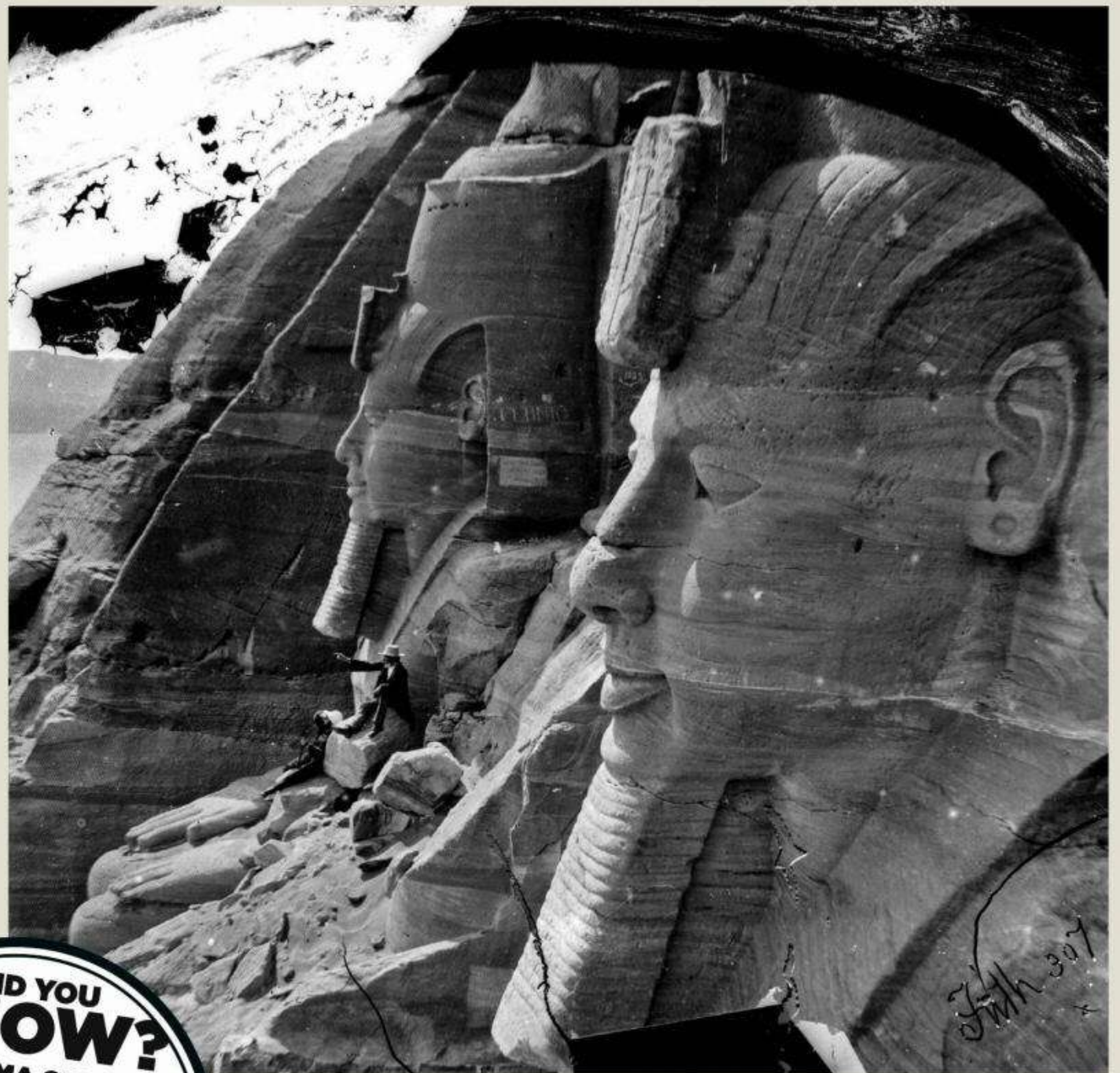
SKY HIGH

▲ One of France's most iconic sights, the Eiffel Tower was built for the 10th Exposition Universelle, a world fair held in Paris from 5 May to 31 October 1889. Nearly 2 million people – a handful of whom are shown here – flocked to see the then tallest tower in the world over the course of the event, with almost 30,000 visitors climbing the 1,710 steps to the top in the first week.



FACE TO FACE WITH HISTORY

► Look closely at this image – taken by photographer and traveller Francis Frith in c1857 – and you can just about make out the figure of a man who has clambered up two of the colossal statues that flank the entrance to the Abu Simbel temples in Nubia, Egypt. Abandoned, covered in sand and unknown to the outside world until 1813 when they were rediscovered by Swiss researcher Johann Ludwig Burckhardt, the site would become hugely popular with Victorian tourists.

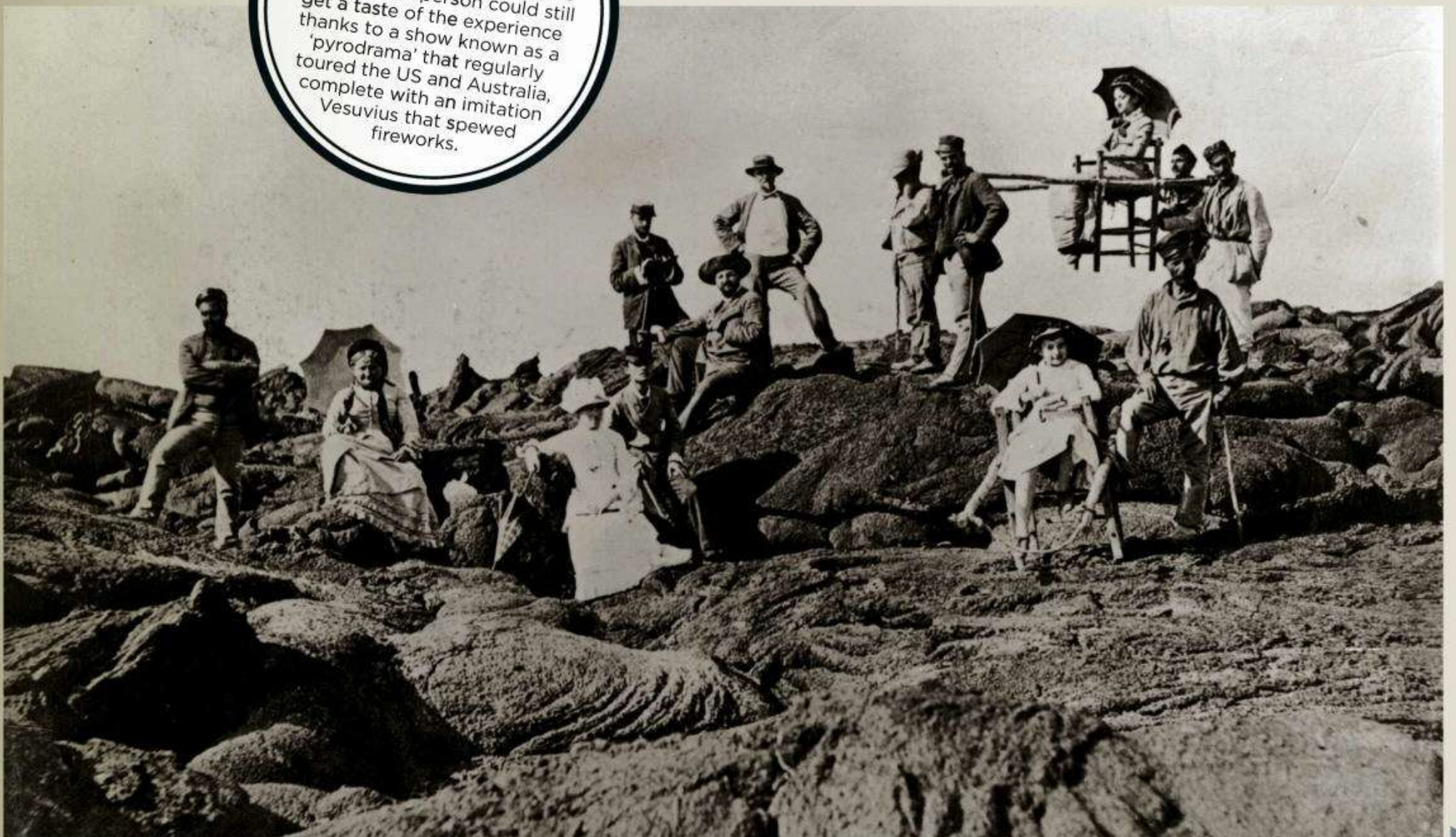


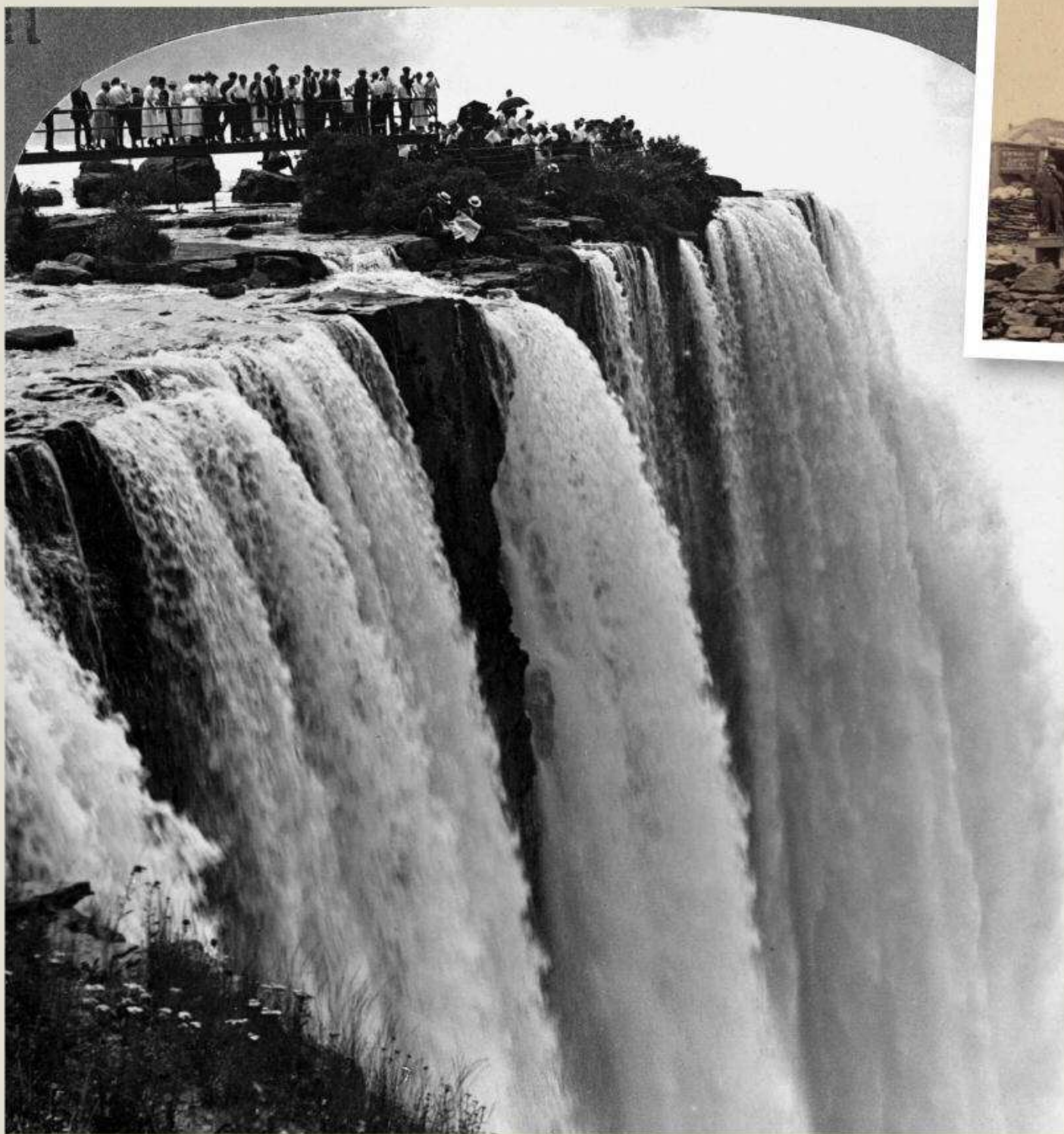
DICING WITH DEATH

▼ Before the first cable railway system opened on Mount Vesuvius in 1880, the only way to ascend to the summit of the famous volcano was by foot, on horseback, or by sedan-chair, as one, arguably very sensible, tourist has chosen to do in this 19th-century image. Vesuvius erupted eight times between 1822 and 1872, yet tourists still flocked to its crater in their droves.

DID YOU KNOW? MAGMA OPUS

Those unable to visit the ruins of Pompeii in person could still get a taste of the experience thanks to a show known as a 'pyrodrama' that regularly toured the US and Australia, complete with an imitation Vesuvius that spewed fireworks.





HIGH POINT

▲ The challenge of climbing Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, appealed to many Victorian travellers. The ascent proved so popular that several huts – seen here in c1860 – were built at the summit to offer shelter and refreshments for climbers as they took in the spectacular views.

ON THE EDGE

◀ Tourists cluster on the brink of Horseshoe Falls, the largest and most powerful of the three waterfalls known collectively as Niagara Falls. Note the three men perched on rocks perilously near the cascading water, seemingly reading a newspaper or consulting a map.

▶▶ *Has Niagara Falls ever frozen?*
Find out by turning to page 73

TAKING IT EASY

► Sheltering under parasols and swaddled in full-length clothing, Victorian holidaymakers, pictured in the 1860s/70s, bask on the rocks at Wildersmouth Beach in Ilfracombe, Devon. Access to the beach was via six tunnels, carved through the solid rock in 1823; these gave access to three tidal bathing pools – two set aside for ladies and one for gentlemen.



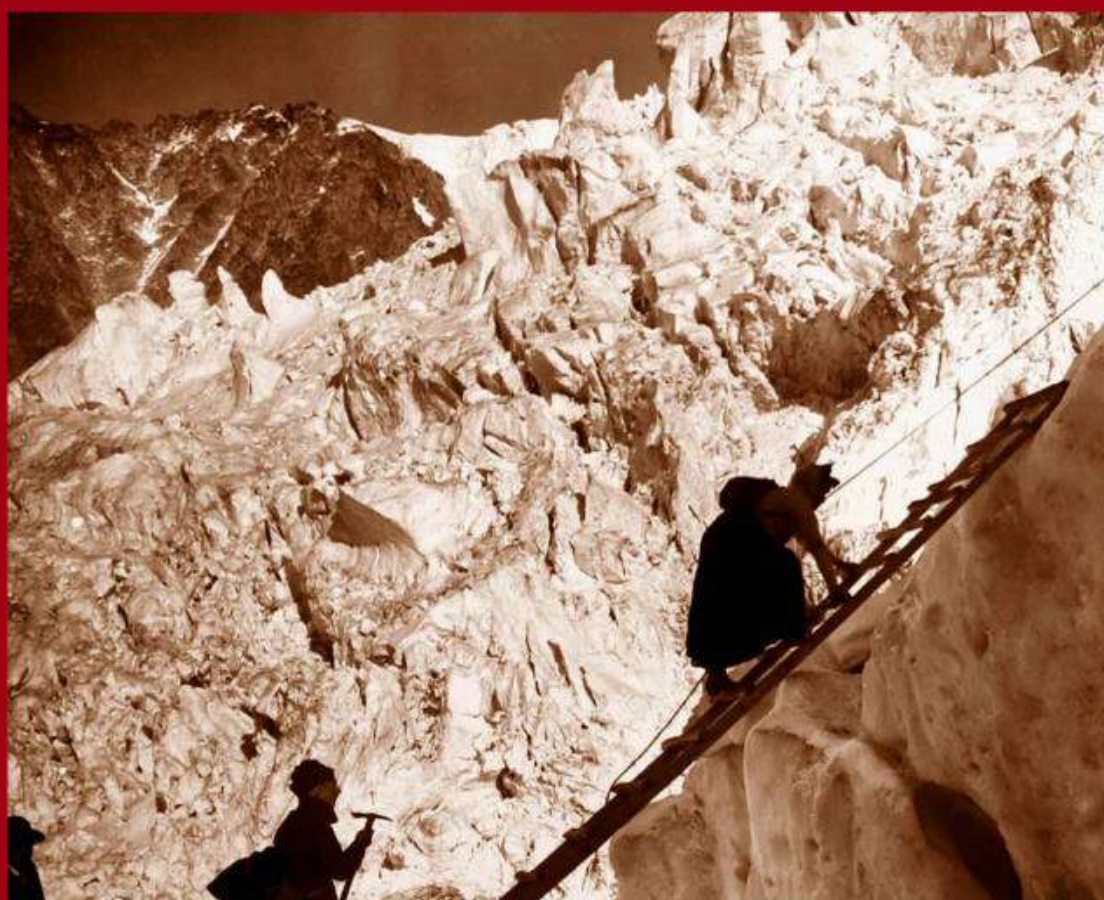
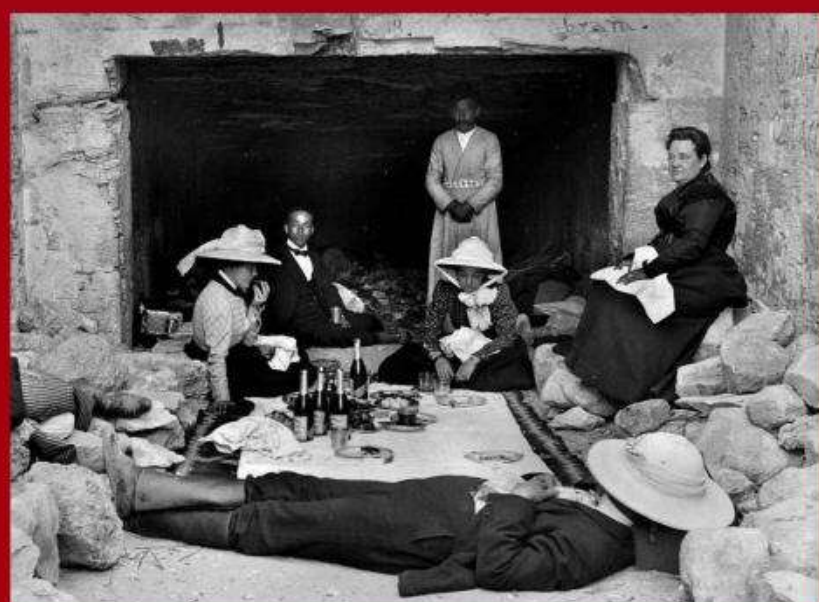


FEEDING THE PIGEONS

▲ Today, feeding the pigeons that regularly descend on St Mark's Square in Venice, Italy, will earn you a fine, but in c1890, when this image was taken, it was a popular pastime with tourists. Italy remained a favourite destination with the Victorians, a hangover of the era of the Grand Tour, when wealthy young men (and some women) would complete their education with a cultural trip around Europe that would often last several years.

PICNIC IN THE PAST

▼ These European tourists, pictured in c1900, are picnicking inside an ancient Egyptian temple, with some rounding off their meal with a post-lunch nap.



SCALING NEW HEIGHTS

▲ Two Victorian women use a ladder to make their way – precariously – across a crevasse in the Alps. Mountain climbing emerged as a new leisure activity in the mid-19th century, with countless men and women making their way to Europe's highest mountain range to take on the extreme physical challenge of ascending its many peaks. Ⓞ

WORDS: CHARLOTTE HODGMAN

WHAT IF...

QUEEN VICTORIA HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED?

Professor Jane Ridley explains to Nige Tassell why, had the first of several attempts to kill Victoria been successful, Britain could have found itself on the road to becoming a republic

As the royal carriage slowly rolled along London's Constitution Hill on a summer afternoon in 1840, two shots rang out. A lone gunman had just tried to assassinate Queen Victoria, the first of several similar attempts on her life during her long reign. She survived unscathed, but had the assassin – a young man called Edward Oxford, who was immediately tackled to the ground and arrested – been a better shot than the course of British history may have taken a very different direction.

To start, the question of succession would have needed answering. At that point, Victoria had yet to give birth to any of her nine children – although she was four months pregnant with her first daughter – and having become queen

in 1837 on the death of her uncle, William IV, she was without siblings to succeed her. Neither would the crown have passed to the man accompanying her in the carriage on that day in June 1840, her beloved husband Prince Albert. “He would not have succeeded her,” explains Jane Ridley, professor of history at the University of Buckingham. “He would have been provided with a handsome allowance and told to pack his bags and return to his hometown of Coburg.”

Instead, the crown would have passed to another of Victoria's uncles, Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover. Between 1714 and 1837, Britain and Hanover were ruled by the same person, but since Salic law determined that a woman



Edward Oxford, pictured c1856, did not try to run from his assassination attempt on Victoria, declaring: “It was I, it was me that did it”

could not sit on the Hanoverian throne, Victoria's accession meant the two kingdoms had their own monarch for the first time in a century. Had she been assassinated, those dual roles would have been reunified.

“Ernest's accession to the British throne in 1840 would not have been a good outcome. He was unpopular, reactionary and autocratic,” asserts Ridley, whose books on the period include *Victoria: Queen, Matriarch, Empress* (Allen Lane, 2015). “In 1851, he was succeeded as King of Hanover by his son, the blind George V, who was an autocrat like his father. When the 1866 Austro-Prussian War broke out, he insisted on taking the side of Austria, in defiance of his parliament. Hanover went on to be defeated by the Prussians, and King George lost his throne.”

Ridley claims that had George ended up on the British throne, there's a strong possibility that the country would have been dragged into the wars of German unification: “George's priority would have been to keep the wealthy kingdom of Hanover or reconquer it. At the very least, this would have been a divisive factor in British politics.”

IN CONTEXT

At the time of the 1840 assassination attempt, Queen Victoria was less than three years into her reign. Had she been murdered that day, the Victorian era would have been over just as it was beginning. Newly married, newly pregnant and only just turned 21, the queen was decidedly sanguine about both this incident and those to come – six other potential assassins would attempt to kill her in the years to follow.

But rather than end her life, the assassins' wayward bullets had the opposite effect as Victoria's stoicism in the face of such direct threats actually strengthened her popularity, and that of the monarchy, in the mind of the public. She would go on to rule for another six decades beyond the day that Edward Oxford drew his pistols.

A portrait of a young Queen Victoria from around the time of the first assassination attempt in 1840



POPULARITY CONTEST

During Victoria's reign, the British empire expanded like never before, so that at the time of her death in 1901 she presided over 400 million subjects across the globe. Was this expansion inevitable, regardless of the monarch? “Victoria's involvement in empire was largely symbolic and ceremonial,” says Ridley. Nonetheless, as a symbol, she retained great loyalty and respect overseas – something that her would-be successors would have struggled to achieve. “It's unlikely that King Ernest would have arrested Britain's empire building, but it's hard to imagine the Hanoverian kings garnering the extraordinary popularity enjoyed by Victoria in India, where she was a quasi-mythical figure.”



ABOVE: A lithograph from the time of the incident depicts Edward Oxford firing at Victoria, as Albert tries to shield her

LEFT: King Ernest Augustus, the queen's alternative successor, was "unpopular, reactionary and autocratic," says Professor Jane Ridley

"ERNEST OF HANOVER HAD BEEN A SCANDALOUS FIGURE – HE WAS RUMOURED TO HAVE FATHERED A CHILD BY HIS SISTER"

Just as the empire expanded, so too did the British economy – a product, argues Ridley, of the times rather than, even partly, the result of Victoria's intervention. That is, there's no reason to believe such economic growth would not have been achieved had Ernest or George been on the throne.

"Victoria's reign was an era of prosperity, but the monarchy did little to promote this. Perhaps the most important intervention was the 1851 Great Exhibition, organised by Albert, which identified the monarchy with British trade and technology. Over in Hanover, Ernest modernised the economy and he might have done the same in Britain if he had succeeded as king."

A REPUBLICAN SURGE?

Becoming queen less than a month after her 18th birthday, Victoria would eventually rule for more than 63 years, offering a sense of peace and stability to the British people, particularly after

Albert's death in 1861. "The narrative of the devoted widow and grandmother was critical to the enormous popularity that Victoria enjoyed in old age," explains Ridley. "Ernest of Hanover, by contrast, had been a scandalous figure. He was alleged to have plotted to kill Victoria, while also rumoured both to have murdered his valet and fathered a child by his sister Sophia. If behaviour such as this had continued over future generations, it might well have brought the monarchy into disrepute and prompted a surge in republicanism."

Ensuring the ongoing stability of the monarchy was one of Victoria's greatest triumphs, even if it meant accepting a diminished role as head of state as parliamentary authority grew. This may not have happened under any

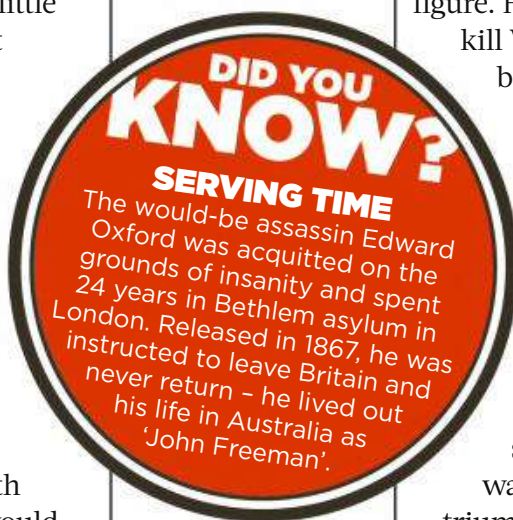
other monarch, as Ridley concludes. "If the autocratic Ernest or George had been on the throne, it seems doubtful that they would have enabled the shift of power from the monarch to parliament. On the contrary, they would have struggled to hold on to power, and the result would have been conflict between crown and people, culminating in a weakened sovereign and possibly a republic." 📍

LISTEN

BBC SOUNDS *Encounters with Victoria*, presented by Lucy Worsley, is a 10-part exploration of Victoria's reign through significant moments: bbc.co.uk/sounds/series/m0004sd5

NEXT MONTH

What if Archduke Franz Ferdinand hadn't been murdered in 1914?



Try 3 issues for £5*

Subscribe to *BBC History Magazine* and explore the historical background to the world of today

Subscribe
to Britain's
bestselling
history
magazine



GETTY IMAGES

Your special introductory offer:

- Receive your first **3 issues for only £5**
- **Risk free trial offer** – you may cancel your subscription at any time.
- **Free UK delivery** direct to your door, at no extra charge!
- **Never miss an issue** of Britain's best-selling history magazine

* 3 issues for £5 is available for UK residents paying by Direct Debit only. After your first 3 issues, your subscription will continue at £24.99 every 6 issues, saving 30% off the shop price. If you cancel your subscription within 2 weeks of receiving your 2nd issue, you will pay no more than £5. Your subscription will start with the next available issue. Offer ends 31 December 2022.

+ UK calls will cost the same as other standard fixed line numbers (starting 01 or 02) and are included as part of any inclusive or free minutes allowances if offered by your phone tariff. Outside of free call packages calls charges from mobile phones will cost between 3p and 55p per minute. Lines are open 9am–5pm weekdays. Overseas readers call +44 1604 973 723

EASY WAYS TO ORDER



ORDER ONLINE

www.buysubscriptions.com/HTHA22



BY PHONE

03330 162 115+

PLEASE QUOTE HTHA22

Q&A YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

HISTORY'S GREATEST CONUNDRUMS AND MYSTERIES SOLVED

4004 BC

The year that the world was created, according to James Ussher, archbishop of Armagh, in 1650. He even managed to pinpoint a date: 22 October.

SAY FREEZE!

A lone adventurer navigates an ice bridge at the foot of Niagara Falls in 1903 (*main*), along with a modern aerial view of Horseshoe Falls (*below right*) – one of the three waterfalls that make up the group



Has Niagara Falls ever frozen?

SHORT ANSWER

Only once in recorded history has the roar of the Falls been silenced

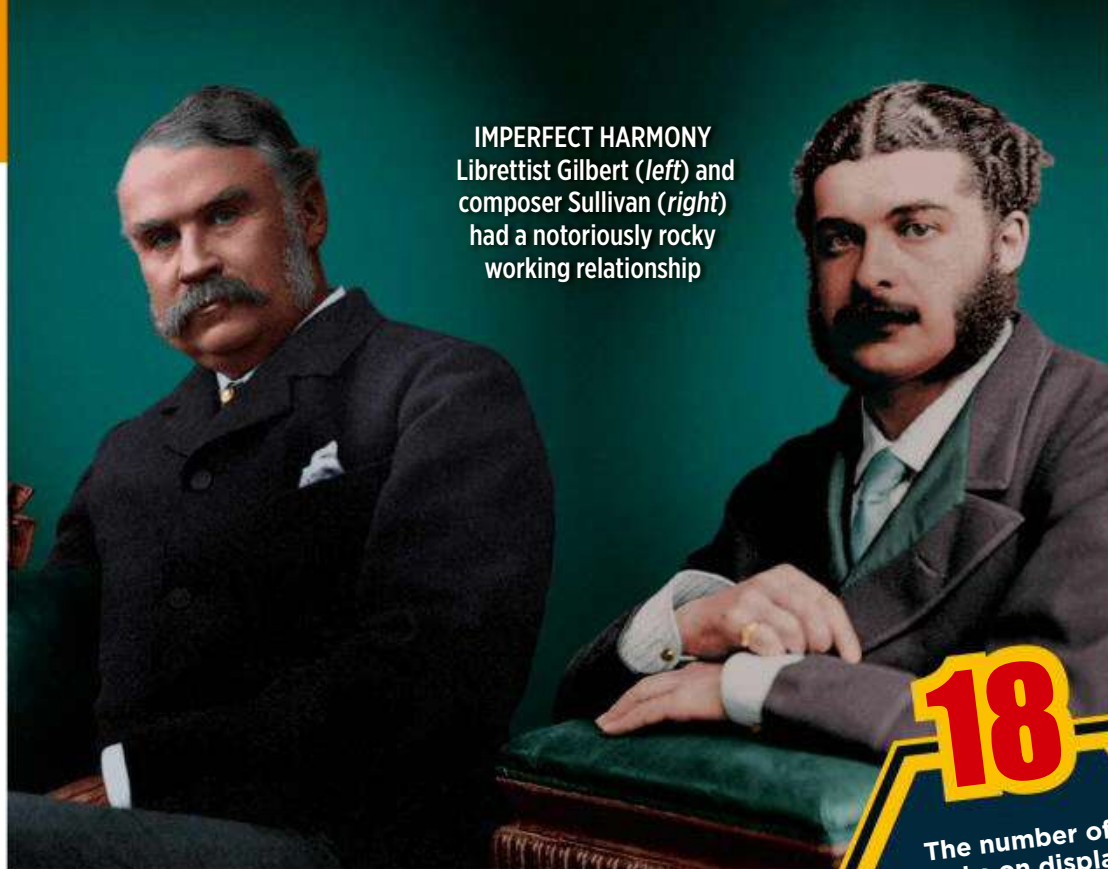
LONG ANSWER

Plunging winter temperatures mean that the three iconic waterfalls that make up Niagara Falls partially freeze on a regular basis. But it is hard to imagine anything less than an ice age bringing the trio of cascades – where 757,000 gallons of water come crashing down every second – to a complete halt. And yet, there is one recorded instance of such a phenomenon occurring.

In late March 1848, locals woke up to realise that Niagara Falls had essentially run dry. It made for an eerie silence, in more ways than one as it turned out that millions of tonnes of ice had caused a dam at Lake Erie further upriver. Some people feared this to be a sign of divine wrath (not an uncommon reaction in 19th-century North America), and they flocked to hastily organised church services as a result.

The blockage lasted 30 hours, during which some foolhardy folk wandered out onto the now-exposed riverbed below to collect trinkets long lost to the water, such as muskets and tomahawks. Others, meanwhile, took the opportunity to clear away dangerous rocks that had been causing trouble for the *Maid of the Mist*, a tourist boat that took visitors to the foot of the falls.

GETTY IMAGES X2



IMPERFECT HARMONY
Librettist Gilbert (left) and
composer Sullivan (right)
had a notoriously rocky
working relationship

Did Gilbert and Sullivan get on?

SHORT ANSWER

Their clashing personalities created musical magic, but eventually reached a carpet crescendo

LONG ANSWER

William Schwenck Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan created 14 comic operas between 1871 and 1896, most famously *The Pirates of Penzance*, *The Mikado* and *HMS Pinafore*. That's an impressive collaboration when you consider the differences in their characters, with the irritable Gilbert on one side and the modest Sullivan on the other.

Theirs was always a professional relationship rather than a close friendship, but the tensions could eventually no longer be swept under the carpet not

least because the carpet was the problem. During the first run of *The Gondoliers* in 1890, a new carpet was installed at the Savoy Theatre and the cost was included as part of the show's production expenses by their business partner, Richard D'Oyly Carte, who also owned the venue. Gilbert took exception to this, and an ensuing quarrel led him to declare to Sullivan: "The time for putting an end to our collaboration has at last arrived."

Maybe that was a little melodramatic, as they would end up working together on two further comic operas.

18

The number of books on display in public institutions across the world scientifically proven to have been bound in human skin.

Who was the man who refused to give the Nazi salute?

SHORT ANSWER

A shipworker with a Jewish partner. No wonder he didn't feel like saluting

LONG ANSWER

There is a famous photograph from 1936 of shipyard workers in Hamburg, Germany, giving the Nazi salute at the launch of a navy training ship. In the middle of the group, however, is one man with his arms crossed. His name was August Landmesser, and he was not a fan of Hitler's regime. In a relationship with a Jewish woman and denied the chance to marry under the Nuremberg Laws, he attempted to flee the country, but was caught and charged with "dishonouring the race" and "racial infamy". Landmesser was sent to a concentration camp (his partner, Irma Eckler, would be murdered in the Bernburg Euthanasia Centre) and drafted into penal military service. It is thought that he died in action in 1944.



QUIET DEFIANCE

Landmesser was captured on camera at the Blohm+Voss shipyard in Hamburg

SPOOKY SKULLPTURE

Crystal skulls were carved out of clear, smoky or coloured quartz – but not by the Mesoamericans



Are crystal skulls real?

SHORT ANSWER

Who knew the pre-Columbian Mesoamericans had access to 19th-century tools!?

LONG ANSWER

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, crystal skulls were all the rage. Acquired by museums and private collectors alike, the artefacts were thought to have been carved by the Mesoamerican civilisations, with some people claiming they possessed supernatural powers – a notion seen in the fourth *Indiana Jones* movie, where it turns out they are alien skulls.

One of the most famous examples is the Mitchell-Hedges skull, which was

reportedly 'discovered' in 1924. But, in truth, all crystal skulls are fakes: none have been found at digs, and analysis has shown that they were made using jewellery tools and techniques from 19th-century Europe. Rather than being Mesoamerican in origin, they were likely created as souvenirs for gullible tourists who harboured a fascination with antiquities from the pre-Columbian world.

The Mitchell-Hedges Skull, for example, was actually bought at a Sotheby's auction. That hasn't stopped institutions such as the British Museum from displaying them, though.



GREEN MACHINE
Designed by Sir Nigel Gresley, the *Flying Scotsman* was built for the newly formed London and North Eastern Railway in 1923

How did the Flying Scotsman get so famous?

SHORT ANSWER

A star turn in an exhibition, a couple of world records and a string of dedicated private owners

LONG ANSWER

In 1923, the newly formed London and North Eastern Railway (LNER) took ownership of an express passenger service between London and Edinburgh informally known as the 'Flying Scotsman'. In a canny PR move, the LNER not only decided to make the 'Flying Scotsman' name official, but it also decided to christen one of the company's new A1 class steam locomotives in its honour.

It was a triumph. In 1924, the *Flying Scotsman* was displayed at the British Empire Exhibition in Wembley Park, and it soon became a star attraction, seen by millions of visitors. It was not there just to

look pretty, though. On 1 May 1928, it completed the very first non stop trip from London to Edinburgh and, in 1934, set a world record as the first locomotive to officially clock a speed of 100 miles per hour.

Retired in 1963, it was up to a string of dedicated private owners, including Alan Pegler and William McAlpine, to keep the *Flying Scotsman*'s reputation at full steam: taking it on tours of the US and Australia, where it set another world record in 1989 for travelling 422 miles without stopping. The locomotive is now owned by the National Railway Museum in York, and benefited from a multi-million-pound restoration back in 2016.

DID YOU KNOW?

PET GRIEVE

When Anne Boleyn's beloved lapdog, Purkoy, died after accidentally falling out of a window, her courtiers were too scared to tell her. In the end, the sad news had to be broken to the queen by her husband, King Henry VIII himself.

BETTER HEAD OFF

Celebrated clown Joseph Grimaldi was so scared of being buried alive that he pleaded with his daughter to decapitate his body after death, even offering her £5 to do the deed. When the time came, a surgeon did it for her.

BAGGED BY BAGGETT

During World War II, American bomber pilot Owen J Baggett achieved an extraordinary feat: after bailing out of his burning aircraft, he shot down a Japanese plane with his pistol while parachuting back to earth.

TV TERMINOLOGY

In the 1930s, a BBC sub-committee considered several different names to describe the people that would use its new television service, including 'seers' and 'auralookers', before settling on 'viewers'.

When was the corset invented?

SHORT ANSWER

The Minoans of Crete had a fashion taste that took the breath away

LONG ANSWER

Hear the word 'corset' and the image that may spring to mind is likely to be of a Regency era noblewoman wearing something made of stiff whalebone that makes it hard for her to breathe properly. Thanks to the popularity of *Bridgerton*, that image isn't going anywhere. But the corset has origins much further back than that. The earliest known evidence is a c1600 BC figurine of a woman in an uncomfortable stomach squeezing garment that pushes up her exposed bosom. It was found on the island of Crete from the time of the Minoan civilisation (the one with the mythological Minotaur).



TIGHT FIT
The earliest-known example of a corset is worn by this 3,600-year-old statue found on Crete

Why are they called jodhpurs?

SHORT ANSWER

The trousers were ideal for horse riding, but the name was an accident

LONG ANSWER

In 1897, Sir Pratap Singh, brother of the Maharajah of the Indian province of Jodhpur, visited Britain as part of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. He brought his entire polo team, who had taken to wearing breeches with a tight fit from calf to ankle as they didn't get caught up while on horseback. The look was based on a style known as *churidar*, and caused a fashion stir with British onlookers. When Singh was asked the name of his team's distinctive trousers, however, he thought he had been asked where he came from. He answered Jodhpur, and the name stuck.



Did Roman girls play with dolls?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes they did – although ancient Barbies weren't likely to be doctors, sports stars or astronauts, were they?

LONG ANSWER

Hundreds of dolls have been unearthed from the Roman world. Exquisitely carved from materials such as bone or ivory, some examples even boast movable, jointed limbs, such as the doll (pictured right) discovered inside the sarcophagus of a young woman named Crepereia Tryphaena, who is believed to have died during the second century AD. So beloved was Crepereia's childhood toy that it was even interred alongside its own box of miniature ornaments.

The majority of surviving Roman dolls were created with the same wide, child-bearing hips and rounded stomachs, clearly illustrating the role that a girl was supposed to play once she grew up and became a devoted wife and mother. That being said, Roman girls didn't have very long to play with their dolls, since they could be married off as young as 12 – so not exactly 'grown up' at all.



EXTINCT MESSENGER

A painting by Luc-Olivier Merson depicts Pheidippides collapsing after his epic journey from Marathon to Athens

3

The number of times that Jane Austen mentions France in any of her novels, despite them being set around the time of the Napoleonic Wars.

Did Pheidippides actually run the first marathon?

SHORT ANSWER

Instead of running 25 miles, he should be remembered for a trek more than 10 times longer

LONG ANSWER

The legend goes that, in 490 BC, an ancient Greek messenger named Pheidippides ran 25 miles from Marathon to Athens to bring news of victory over the Persians... before dropping dead from exhaustion. If the stories are to be believed, he certainly did complete a staggering feat of long-distance running, just not that one.

Instead, Pheidippides was recorded as double-timing from Athens to Sparta and back to seek military aid for the battle

ahead. That's a distance of more than 300 miles in just three days. If anyone actually raced from Marathon, it would have been the victorious Greek soldiers to warn of a coming Persian retaliation.

In truth, the whole story is surely apocryphal, since it includes a meeting between Pheidippides and the god Pan. What's more, his run was for naught: the Spartans were observing the religious festival of the Carneia and were forbidden from going to war.

What is the oldest canal still in use?

SHORT ANSWER

An ancient waterway running across China puts other canals to shame

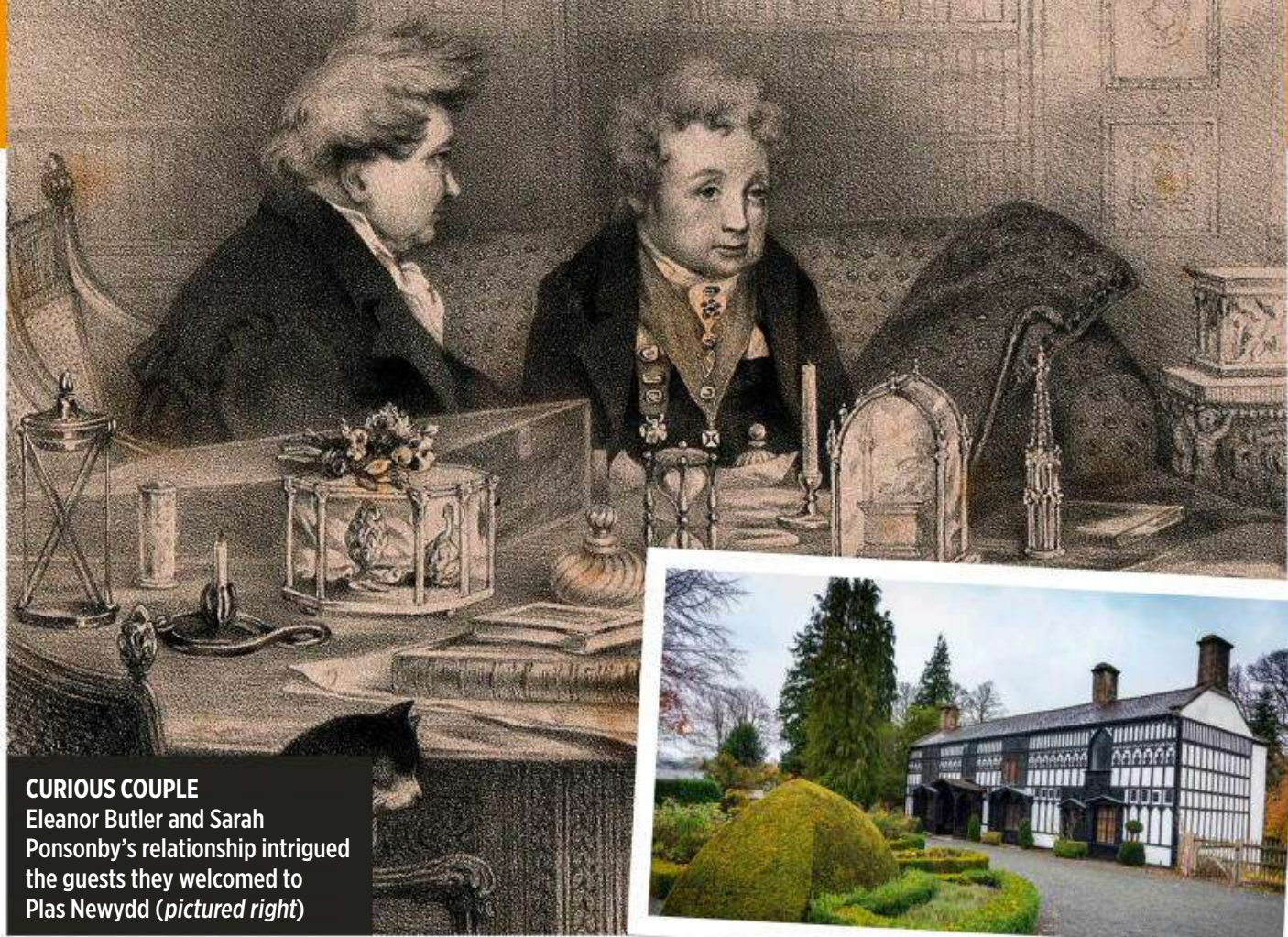
LONG ANSWER

When you think of the most famous man-made waterways in history, the Suez Canal (completed 1869) and Panama Canal (completed 1914) probably spring to mind. But those are mere toddlers compared to China's Grand Canal. The oldest-surviving section dates all the way back to the fifth century BC, which also makes Italy's Naviglio Grande (completed 1272) something of a youngster.

True, evidence of older canals has been found – waterways are thought to have been built in Mesopotamia around 4000 BC – but they have long since disappeared. The Grand Canal, meanwhile, continues to be used for its original purpose of trade and movement of goods. And since it connects the north and south of the country, linking the Yellow and Yangtze rivers as it flows, it also happens to be the longest canal in the world, measuring 1,104 miles in total.



A GRAND DAY OUT
Tourist boats pictured on a stretch of the Grand Canal in Suzhou, located in China's Jiangsu province. The ancient waterway is 1,104 miles long



CURIOUS COUPLE

Eleanor Butler and Sarah Ponsonby's relationship intrigued the guests they welcomed to Plas Newydd (pictured right)

Who were the Ladies of Llangollen?

SHORT ANSWER

Although described as a lesbian couple, that might be an oversimplification of their loving bond

LONG ANSWER

"Sisters in love, a love allowed to climb; Ev'n on this earth, above the reach of time." So ends a sonnet by the English romantic poet William Wordsworth, addressed to "Lady Eleanor Butler and the Honourable Miss Ponsonby".

The two upper-class women had met in 1768, when Eleanor was 29 and acting as a mentor to the 13-year-old Sarah Ponsonby, and formed a strong, emotional relationship. Dreaming of living together in their own rural retreat, they left their native Ireland and, in 1780, settled in a cottage in Llangollen, north Wales. Calling it Plas Newydd (New Mansion), they transformed the building into a Gothic-style home, where they spent their days reading, writing, learning and hiking. Such

a setup, however, inevitably caused a stir in 18th and 19th-century society and soon the so-called Ladies of Llangollen achieved a surprising (and not wholly wanted) level of fame.

Notable personalities came to Plas Newydd: as well as Wordsworth, they were visited by writers Percy Shelley, Lord Byron and Anna Seward; potter Josiah Wedgwood; and the Duke of Wellington.

The Ladies lived side by side for 50 years until Eleanor's death, aged 90, in 1829. Sarah passed away two years later and was buried in the same plot. There is no definitive evidence they were sexual partners, but were clearly in a deeply loving relationship, referred to at the time as a 'romantic friendship'. All they desired was to live a conventional, unconventional life together.

Were Britons ever slaves in Africa?

SHORT ANSWER

Slaves were sent across the Atlantic AND brought to Africa

LONG ANSWER

Between the 16th and 18th centuries, the Barbary corsairs of north Africa enslaved thousands of men and women. While the African continent was no stranger to this barbaric practice given the millions of people who were transported across the Atlantic to be slaves in the Americas, the corsairs were notable in that they captured large numbers of Britons. The Royal Navy, despite its historical reputation, seemed wholly unable to prevent the attacks – even those that occurred on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

It was not just Britons, either. An estimated one million Europeans were seized, as well as countless ships and tonnes of goods. The captives were usually sold into slavery in ports like Algiers, with the men forced to undertake manual labour and the women sent to harems.

Eventually, the Royal Navy overpowered the corsairs. When the British took possession of Gibraltar in 1704, they had a Mediterranean base from which they could better protect ships and fight back against the attacks.



Why was John Byng executed?

SHORT ANSWER

For "failing to do his utmost"... to avoid being made a scapegoat

LONG ANSWER

Shortly before the Seven Years' War broke out, the British admiral John Byng was sent to defend Fort St Philip on Menorca from the French, who had already landed there, with ill-equipped, inadequately manned and leaky ships. Unsurprisingly, he failed.

That was not good enough for the Royal Navy. Byng, whose naval career began at the age of 13, was court-martialled for "failing to do his utmost" and sentenced to death, but not before he had become widely despised across Britain and made a scapegoat for the failings of the navy and government. George II refused to show clemency, so on 14 March 1757 Byng was blindfolded on the quarterdeck of HMS *Monarch* at Portsmouth Harbour and made to kneel on a cushion. After dropping a handkerchief to the floor to signal his 'readiness', he was shot dead by a firing squad.

Inspired by Byng's execution, Voltaire wrote in *Candide*:

"In this country, it is good to kill an admiral from time to time, in order to encourage the others."

HATE FIGURE

Byng was blamed for the Royal Navy's failings on Menorca



SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

facebook.com/HistoryExtra
twitter.com/HistoryExtra
@HistoryExtra

MORE Q&A ONLINE
Visit historyextra.com for more astounding history mysteries.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM JUST £1

SUMMER SALE

Summer is finally here and now is the perfect time to take advantage of our best-selling magazines. Keep yourself entertained with fantastic content, whether you're spending time abroad or enjoying a lovely staycation.

FOOD



5 ISSUES FOR £5



5 ISSUES FOR £5



5 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5

LIFESTYLE



5 ISSUES FOR £5



12 ISSUES FOR £1



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5

HISTORY



5 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5



3 ISSUES FOR £5

SPORT

CRAFT

GREAT REASONS TO SUBSCRIBE

Subscriptions from £1 • Free delivery direct to your door • Fantastic summer savings

2 EASY WAYS TO SUBSCRIBE



Visit buysubscriptions.com/SS22SP



Call 0330 053 8660[†] quote code SS22SP



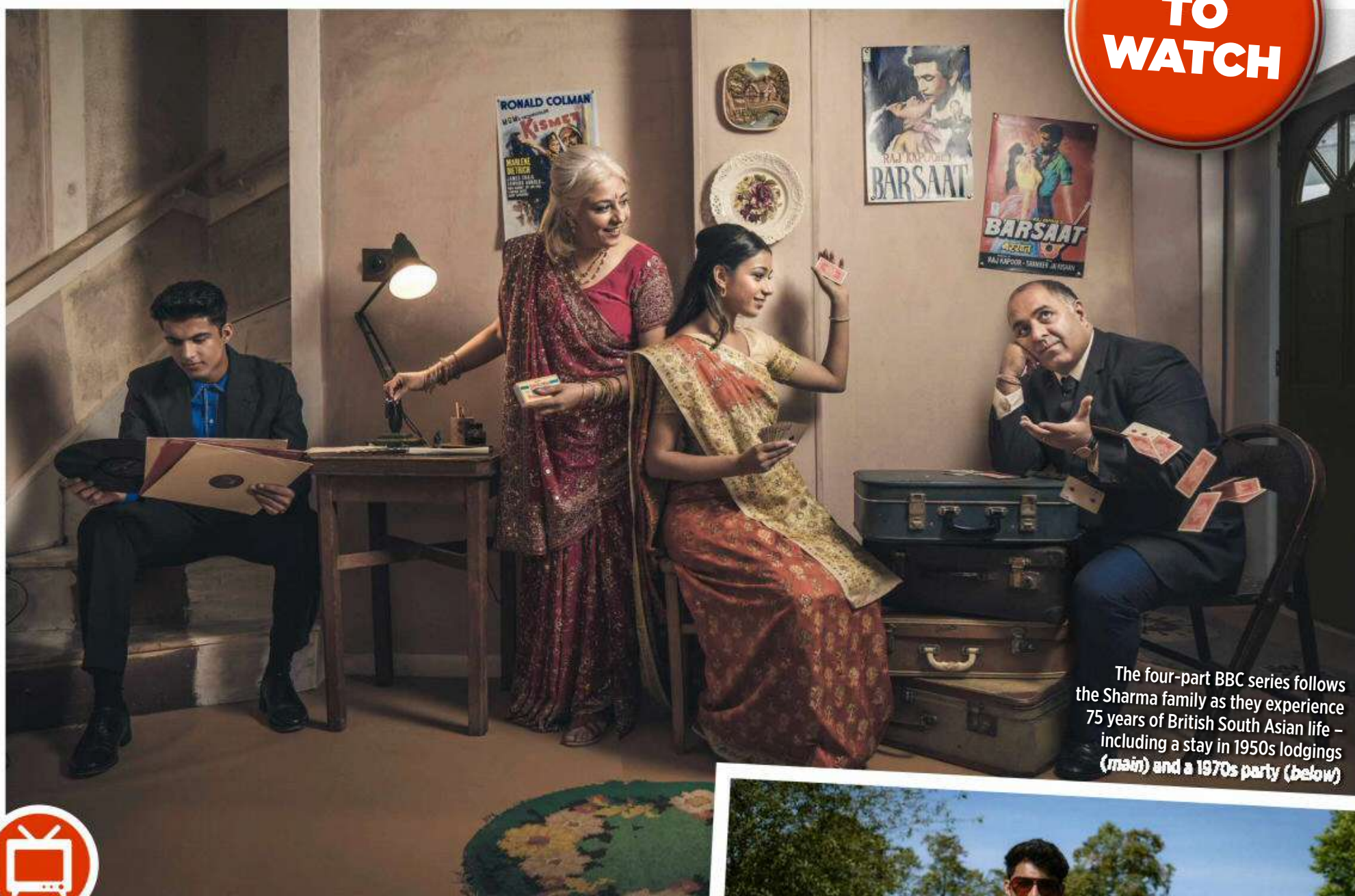
*This offer closes on 14th August 2022 and is valid for UK delivery addresses and by direct debit only. The discounts shown are savings calculated as a percentage of the full shop price, excluding Radio Times which is calculated as a percentage of the basic annual rate. For overseas rates visit www.buysubscriptions.com. Should the magazine ordered change in frequency, we will honour the number of issues and not the term of the subscription. You are free to cancel your subscription at any time – if you cancel within 2 weeks of receiving your penultimate issue you will pay no more than the trial rate, this is except for Radio Times, which you will need to cancel 3 weeks before the trial is due to end. Radio Times is published weekly and the Basic Annual UK Subscription rate for Radio Times is £223. This price is for one year and includes the Christmas double issue and a contribution towards postage. These rates are correct at time of printing. We run trial offers throughout the year to give our customers an opportunity to try a new title before committing to a long-term subscription. These are introductory offers, and we reserve the right to reject or cancel any application for a trial subscription offer if the customer has previously purchased a trial offer for the same magazine or any other magazine in the Immediate Media portfolio. For a full list of our titles visit buysubscriptions.com/portfolio.
[†]UK calls will cost the same as other standard fixed line numbers (starting 01 or 02) and are included as part of any inclusive or free minutes allowances (if offered by your phone tariff). Outside of free call packages call charges from mobile phones will cost between 3p and 55p per minute. Lines are open Mon to Fri 9am – 5pm.



TV, FILM & RADIO

THE LATEST DOCUMENTARIES, BLOCKBUSTERS AND PERIOD DRAMAS

ONE
TO
WATCH



The four-part BBC series follows the Sharma family as they experience 75 years of British South Asian life – including a stay in 1950s lodgings (main) and a 1970s party (below)



Once upon a time in the West Midlands

Back in Time for Birmingham /
BBC iPlayer, streaming now

Around 250,000 people in Birmingham – a quarter of those who live in the city – can claim Pakistani, Indian, Bangladeshi or Sri Lankan heritage. It's a figure that underlines the huge importance of the British South Asian story if we are to understand the wider story of how modern Britain came to be.

A four part series, commissioned to coincide with the Commonwealth Games being held in Birmingham this summer, certainly helps in that regard. Initially broadcast across four weekday evenings in June and now available via BBC iPlayer, the latest offering in the *Back in Time* strand follows the Sharma family from nearby Solihull as they travel through 75 years of social history and family life in the West Midlands.

Along the way, they live where their predecessors would have lived, take on **similar kinds of jobs, and face some of the same** difficulties, too.

The journey begins in the 1950s, when those from the Indian subcontinent first began to make their homes in Birmingham in large numbers. This means the Sharmas – dad Vishal, mum Manisha and children Alisha and Akash – go back to a time when chilli certainly wasn't on sale in local corner stores, a distinct problem for anyone who wanted to turn out authentic home cooking.

More happily, this was the decade when the region's first Asian cinema opened. Other

cultural highlights down the decades include entertaining aunties at home in the 1960s, a picnic to mark the anniversary of both Partition and the Silver Jubilee, and a 1990s style daytime bhangra rave – a bunking off school event for which glow sticks are *de rigueur*.

Guiding the Sharmas on their journey of discovery is BBC Asian Network presenter Noreen Khan, with University of Oxford social historian Dr Yasmin Khan on hand to offer an expert's perspective.

Lydia Wilson (far right) plays the lead role in BBC Radio 4's adaptation of an 1814 classic by Jane Austen (below right)



An early iteration of The Rolling Stones, featuring (left to right) Brian Jones, Keith Richards, Charlie Watts, Mick Jagger and Bill Wyman. A new BBC documentary series explores the band's remarkable 60-year history



Rock'n'roll survivors

My Life as a Rolling Stone / BBC Two & BBC iPlayer, Saturday 2 July

This summer, The Rolling Stones will be going on the road and performing shows in stadiums around Europe to mark the band's 60th anniversary. The contrast to 12 July 1962 could hardly be greater. This was the day the Stones – then consisting of Mick Jagger, Keith Richards, Brian Jones, Ian Stewart, bass player Dick Taylor and an unnamed drummer – made their live debut at London's Marquee.

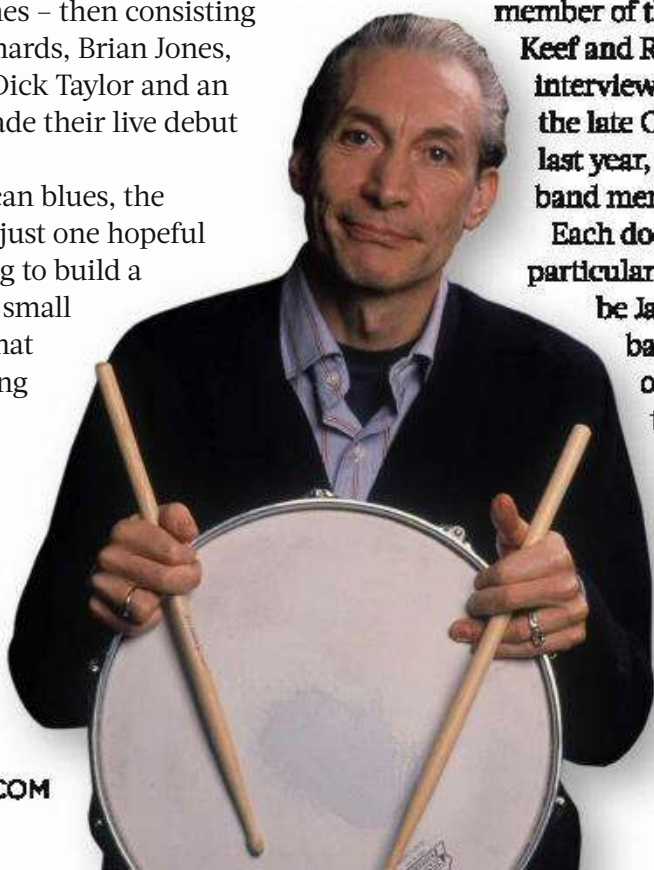
Inspired by the American blues, the Stones at this point were just one hopeful band among many hoping to build a following. Yet from these small beginnings flow a story that has encompassed Swinging London, fall-outs and rapprochement, drugs busts, louche times partying with the likes of Princess Margaret and, the reason the Stones have endured, a string of classic records.

As to what the Stones themselves think as they look back, we should get some clues from this new series – the centrepiece of a new Stones season across the BBC – which gives each full-time

member of the band their own film. Mick, Keef and Ronnie Wood all contribute new interviews, while a documentary about the late Charlie Watts, who passed away last year, features tributes from his fellow band members and archive interviews.

Each documentary reflects its subject's particular contribution, whether that be Jagger so often steering the band through choppy waters or Wood helping to reenergise the Stones after he joined in 1975. Meanwhile, famous fans including Chrissie Hynde, Rod Stewart and Tina Turner also offer their thoughts.

One episode focuses on the life of drummer Charlie Watts, who died in August 2021



Family matters

Mansfield Park / BBC Radio 4, Sunday 10 July

Jane Austen's third published novel, *Mansfield Park* (1814) is as waspish and satirical as anything she ever wrote. At its centre lies poor relation Fanny Price, sent when she's aged just 10 to live on a Northamptonshire country estate owned by her wealthy aunt and uncle, Sir Thomas Bertram. These are people who, by and large, show Fanny no respect.

This new two-part dramatisation, which stars Lydia Wilson as Fanny Wilson, promises to be "a new version for our times" and in this context it will be intriguing to see how it deals with the Bertrams deriving their fortune in great part from a sugar plantation in Antigua and thus from slavery.

Also look out for a brand-new adaptation of Austen's *Persuasion*, starring Dakota Johnson and available to stream via Netflix from Friday 15 July.

Fighter pilot Brendan 'Paddy' Finucane in a shamrock-decorated Spitfire, c1941





Secrets and lies

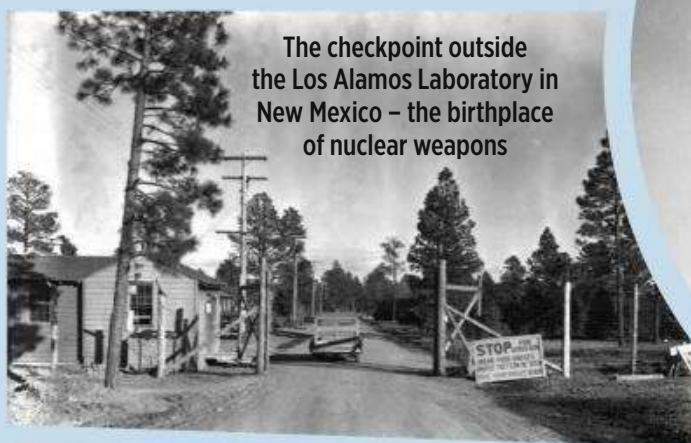
The Bomb / BBC World Service & BBC Sounds, Saturday 9 July

The life story of scientist Klaus Fuchs (1911–88) almost defies belief. Here was a prodigiously talented theoretical physicist who, as someone whose politics were of the left, escaped Nazi Germany for the UK in 1933.

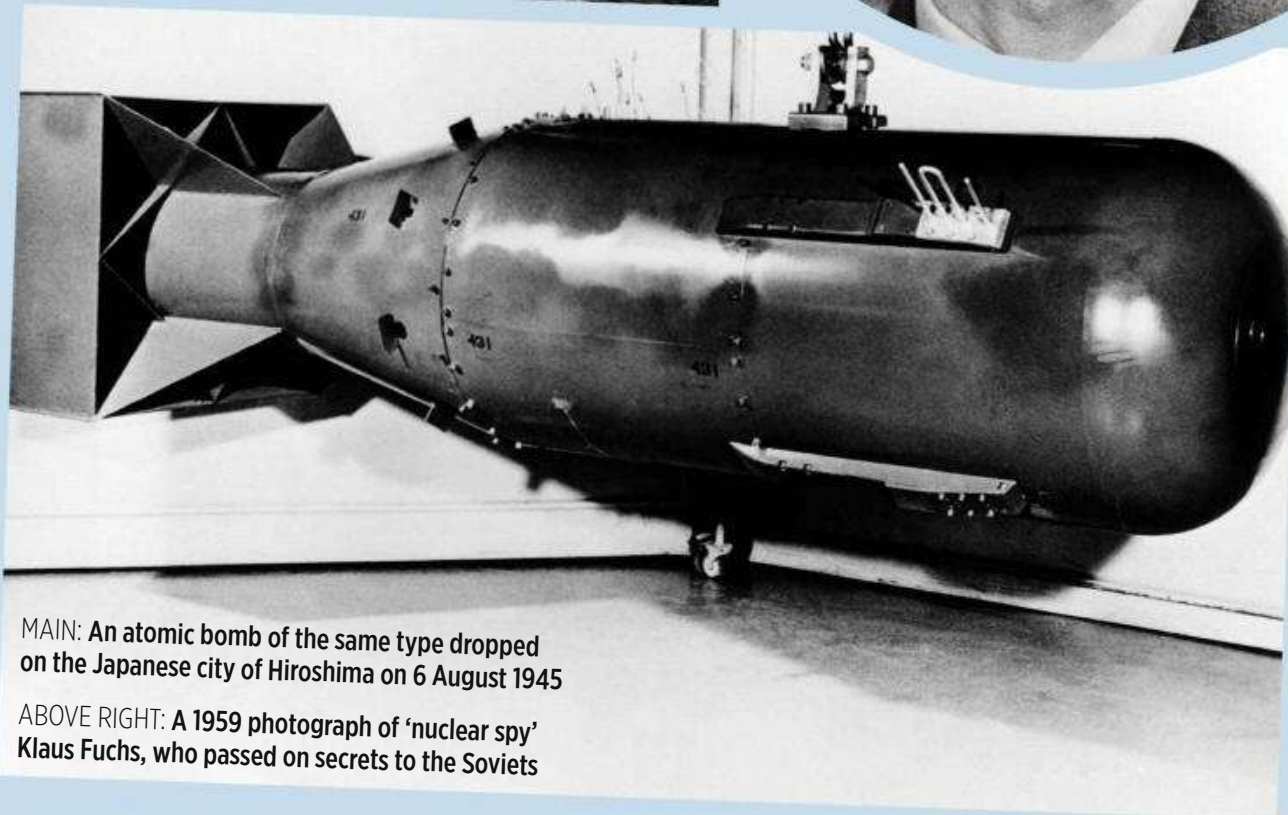
Imprisoned as an enemy alien in 1940, he was sent to an internment camp in Canada, but returned to England and took on a major role in British efforts to create nuclear weapons, recruited by another German émigré, physicist Sir Rudolf Peierls (1907–95). This in turn led to Fuchs working on the Manhattan Project at the Los Alamos Laboratory as the Allies combined their research efforts.

Yet Fuchs was leading a double life after being recruited by the Soviets in Canada. Even as he was assisting Peierls, he was passing on information to his handler, Agent Sonya, aka Ursula Kuczynski (1907–2000), a Soviet agent who lived in Oxfordshire and was active in the UK through most of the 1940s. The secrets he gathered and shared may well have hastened the development of nuclear weapons in the USSR.

It's a story that has long fascinated journalist Rosa Ellis, Kuczynski's great-niece, who grew up hearing stories about her famous relative. In this new podcast series, she looks back at the lives of both her great-aunt and Fuchs. What motivated each of them? What happened when each faced questioning by Jim Skardon (1904–87), MI5's leading interrogator? And just how much did their actions shape the world we live in today?



The checkpoint outside the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico – the birthplace of nuclear weapons



MAIN: An atomic bomb of the same type dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on 6 August 1945

ABOVE RIGHT: A 1959 photograph of 'nuclear spy' Klaus Fuchs, who passed on secrets to the Soviets



Ace face

Spitfire Paddy / PBS America, Wednesday 6 July

The aviation career of Dublin-born Brendan 'Paddy' Finucane did not get off to a promising start. After signing up to join the Royal Air Force at the age of just 17, he began his training in Northamptonshire in August 1938. However, he endured numerous mishaps during his first flights and was judged to be an average pilot.

Yet Finucane was nothing if not determined and, despite such setbacks as being transferred to the RAF practice and parachute test flight centre, where his job was to ferry around engineers and ground crew, he kept plugging away.

Paddy's chance at glory came with World War II. By the middle of 1940, Fighter Command needed more pilots, such was the scale of losses. Flying from RAF Hornchurch, his first scramble came on 25 July 1940. His first victory against an enemy plane, a Messerschmitt Bf 109, followed in August.

But if he was a slow learner as a rookie, Finucane demonstrated extraordinary courage and finesse during combat, as this documentary outlines. Flying a Spitfire with a shamrock painted on its side, he was a flying ace who became the youngest wing commander in RAF history, but died after crash-landing into the sea in 1942. More than 2,500 people attended his memorial at Westminster Cathedral.



World-shaping inventions

Ideas That Changed the World / Sky History, Wednesday 29 June



Sir Patrick Stewart narrates a six-part series telling the stories of ideas that changed the

world. The approach here is to begin with six objects we take for granted – the robot, the smartphone, the rocket, the telescope, the car and the aeroplane – and look at the ideas behind their creation, their development, and how they have gone on to shape our lives.

The first episode focuses on the robot, a word first used in a 1921 play by the Czech writer Karel Čapek, *R.U.R.*, which stood for *Rossumovi Univerzální Roboti* – or 'Rossum's Universal Robots'.

EVENTS & EXHIBITIONS

WHAT TO SEE AND WHERE TO VISIT IN THE WIDER WORLD OF HISTORY

This portrait of Charles Coote, 1st Earl of Bellomont, in luxurious 18th-century style, is part of the exhibition



Among the historical paintings and outfits are examples of modern garments, such as this custom suit and embroidered cloak by Randi Rahm



EXHIBITION

Fashioning Masculinities: The Art of Menswear

PAID ENTRY V&A, London, until 6 November, vam.ac.uk

Past and present are blended in a brand-new exhibition at the V&A about the artistry and diversity of menswear, and how these fashions have been used to construct or deconstruct the very idea of masculinity. Featuring the works of modern fashion houses like Gucci and Calvin Klein alongside Renaissance paintings and plaster-cast sculptures of Greek gods, the display is split into three main galleries, each tackling a unique theme.

The first gallery, 'Undressed', reveals how the European image of masculinity has evolved with a focus on the 'ideal' body and how this has inspired the design of underwear over the centuries, while the second, 'Overdressed', is a

celebration of how flamboyant men's wardrobes can be when at their most 'peacocking'. Showcasing lavish materials, daring colours and challenging looks, it emphasises the ways elites have used fashion to display their wealth and status. Later, the third gallery, 'Redressed', charts the origins and development of the suit – and how current designers are doing away with it.

A grand finale consists of three men's gowns that have caused a fashion stir in recent years: those worn by actor Billy Porter to the 2019 Oscars; Harry Styles as the first solo male cover star of US *Vogue*; and Bimini Bon-Boulash during the second UK series of *Ru Paul's Drag Race*.

A mid-19th century US woollen coat and trousers, complete with silk top hat



MAIN: Elizabeth in her ATS overalls; she was the first female royal to be a full-time member of the armed forces

RIGHT: The Queen inspects the Royal Guard of Royal Marines in 1954



EXHIBITION

Crown and Conflict: Portraits of a Queen in Wartime

FREE ENTRY IWM London, until 8 January 2023, iwm.org.uk

At the outbreak of World War II in 1939, Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King George VI, was 13 years old. Rather than be evacuated abroad, she stayed in Britain throughout the war, carrying out her first public royal duties and later joining the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS), where she trained as a mechanic and driver.

Decades on, the Queen's wartime experiences have been captured in a poignant collection of digitised photographs from the Imperial War Museums archives, on display as part of the Platinum Jubilee celebrations. As well as portraits from her ATS days, however, there are also images that demonstrate the sovereign's continuing role as the head of Britain's armed forces, including photographs of her carrying out military inspections and attending remembrance services.

EXHIBITION

Tutankhamun: Excavating the Archive

FREE ENTRY Weston Library, Bodleian Libraries, Oxford, until 5 February 2023, visit.bodleian.ox.ac.uk

It is 100 years since British Egyptologist Howard Carter and his team made one of the most famous archaeological finds of all time: the tomb of Tutankhamun. The years-long search, discovery, excavation and cataloguing of the hundreds of objects inside is a treasure trove of stories in itself, and is now the focus of an exciting new exhibition at the University of Oxford's Weston Library.

Through photographs, plans and letters, visitors are treated to an intimate insight into the event, and can even view Carter's pocket journal, in which he recorded the moment he found the tomb. It's not just about Carter, though, as the display also highlights the roles played by the Egyptian members of the team, whose contributions are often forgotten.



Photographer Harry Burton took thousands of images of the tomb's excavation



EXHIBITION

Goal Power! Women's Football 1894–2022

PAID ENTRY Brighton Museum & Art Gallery, until 2 October, brightonmuseums.org.uk

To coincide with the Amex Stadium hosting matches in the UEFA Women's Championship this summer, Brighton Museum & Art Gallery is celebrating the history and current explosion in popularity of women's football.

Described as "more than an exhibition... a call for action", it brings together the stories of an inspirational "dream squad" of women, including pioneer players of the 19th century and the World War I superstars who drew tens of thousands of spectators to their games. Yet, despite their fight on and off the pitch for the right to play, women's football was banned from 1921 to 1971, the causes of which are also explored here.

The stories of Brighton & Hove Albion defender Victoria Williams (above) and 19th-century pioneer Nettie Honeyball (right) feature in the exhibition



THEATRE

Blóðlína: The Viking Musical

PAID ENTRY Pleasance Dome, Edinburgh, 3–29 August, blodlina.com

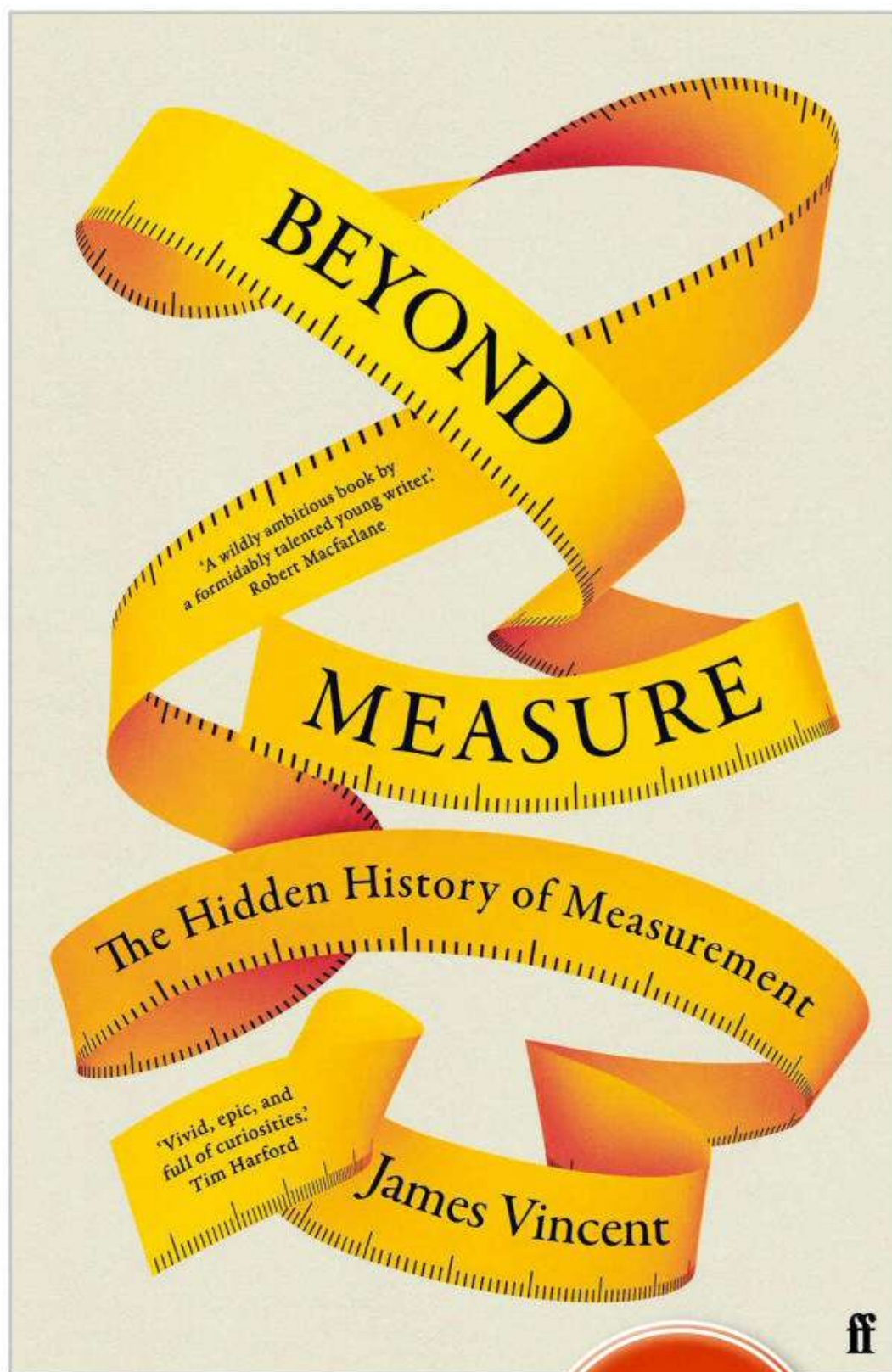
The Vikings first arrived in Scotland in the eighth century AD, and now they're back – and this time, they're singing and dancing. *Blóðlína*, a swords and songs musical, is having its premiere at the Edinburgh Fringe Festival this summer. Set in AD 900, it follows two sisters battling for control of their late father's kingdom, while contending with a neighbouring warlord and the mischievous interference of two Norse gods. Expect sword fights, romance, and a mash up of folk music and metal.

The Vikings are coming to the 2022 Fringe!



BOOKS & PODCASTS

THIS MONTH'S BEST HISTORICAL READS AND LISTENS



Beyond Measure: The Hidden History of Measurement

By James Vincent

Faber & Faber, £18.99, hardback, 432 pages

Think a history of measurement sounds, aptly, somewhat like a ruler – scholarly and, well, a little wooden? Well, think again: as James Vincent's book amply proves, defining the extent of something is often only a few steps away from seeking to control it. Chronicling the ways in which humanity's quest to quantify grew from the ancient world to shape science, politics and empire, it also profiles some of the pioneers who helped us make sense of the universe – and change history in the process.

**BOOK
OF THE
MONTH**

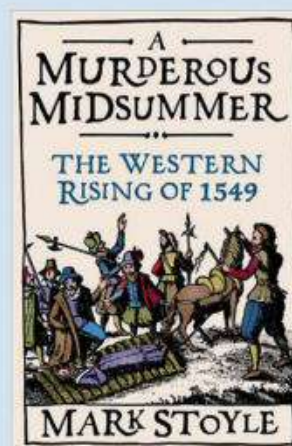
A Murderous Midsummer: The Western Rising of 1549

By Mark Stoyle

Yale, £25, hardback, 384 pages

What caused a quarrel between the vicar of a small Devon parish and two local residents to escalate into a rebellion that engulfed two counties and left thousands dead? That's the question behind this new look at the 1549 Western Rising, which saw simmering grievances about religion, economics and culture explode into a mass revolt. Mark Stoyle offers an accessible take on the

causes, as well as the casualties and consequences which reached the heart of the political elite.



The Flame of Resistance: The Untold Story of Josephine Baker's Secret War

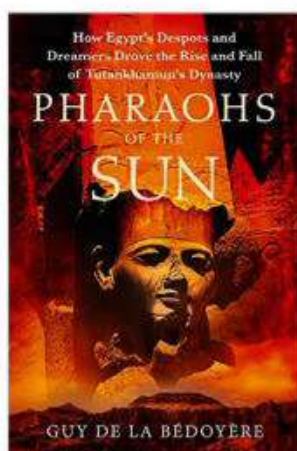
By Damien Lewis

Quercus, £20, hardback, 496 pages

Music hall diva, US civil rights campaigner, the first black woman to star in a major film: Josephine Baker's life was packed with incident even without including her work in the French Resistance. This new biography focuses on that World War II story, drawing on fresh sources and new research to detail Baker's involvement in a host of secret missions for France, Britain and the US. It's

a tale of idealism, courage against impossible odds, and the ability of individuals to shape the course of history.





Pharaohs of the Sun: How Egypt's Despots and Dreamers Drove the Rise and Fall of Tutankhamun's Dynasty

by Guy de la Bédoyère

Little, Brown, £25, hardback, 576 pages

Guy de la Bédoyère here offers an overview of ancient Egypt's 18th Dynasty – the period that saw the civilisation reach the peak of its power. It's packed with big names, from Tutankhamun to Nefertiti, and de la Bédoyère sets their stories alongside those of the populations they so often exploited. Along the way, he offers an evocative account of an era of epic riches and ruthlessness.

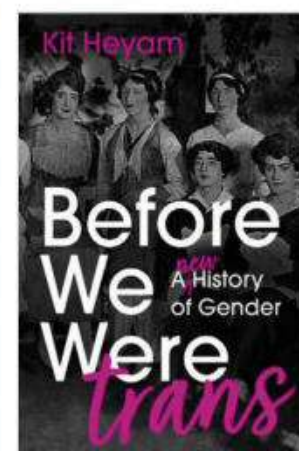
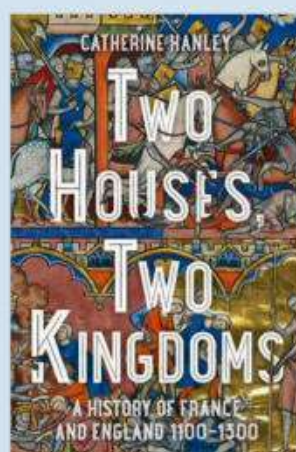
Two Houses, Two Kingdoms: A History of France and England, 1100–1300

By Catherine Hanley

Yale University Press, £25, hardback, 480 pages

This history of the two intertwined dynasties that shaped England and France between the 12th and 14th centuries highlights the shifting dynamics and power plays that defined the relationship. Yet, more than anything, it tells the stories of the individuals – their decisions, and their desires – behind

that relationship, with emphasis on the power and influence of women. Epic in scope but intimate in focus, this is an authoritative overview of a pivotal period in the development of both nations.



Before We Were Trans: A New History of Gender

By Kit Heyam

Basic Books, £20, hardback, 352 pages

This book, from Queen Mary University of London lecturer and queer history activist Kit Heyam, charts the lives of people who existed outside of binaries of gender across a diverse sweep of times and places. From ancient Egypt and early modern Europe to 16th century North America, it tackles head on some of the issues and challenges connected with understanding historical identities through a present day lens. Yet, crucially, it never loses sight of the human stories at their heart.



WHAT TO LISTEN TO...

Each month we bring you three of our favourite podcasts from the BBC and HistoryExtra



Unearthing the Romans, Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

bit.ly/UnearthingPod110

Professor Alice Roberts is always insightful company, and here she reveals what the latest developments in science can tell us about the Romans, Vikings and Anglo-Saxons between the first and tenth century AD. It's a period that can often seem remote, but what emerges is the sheer range of detail that technology reveals about ancient life – and death.



Britain's transformation during the Queen's lifetime

bit.ly/BritainPod110

As well as a chance to celebrate the life of the Queen herself, this year's Platinum Jubilee also provides a juncture at which to pause and consider the dramatic changes her reign has witnessed: to Britain's society, its culture, and its world standing. Dominic Sandbrook shares his expert thoughts on these transformations, in this episode first released in June.

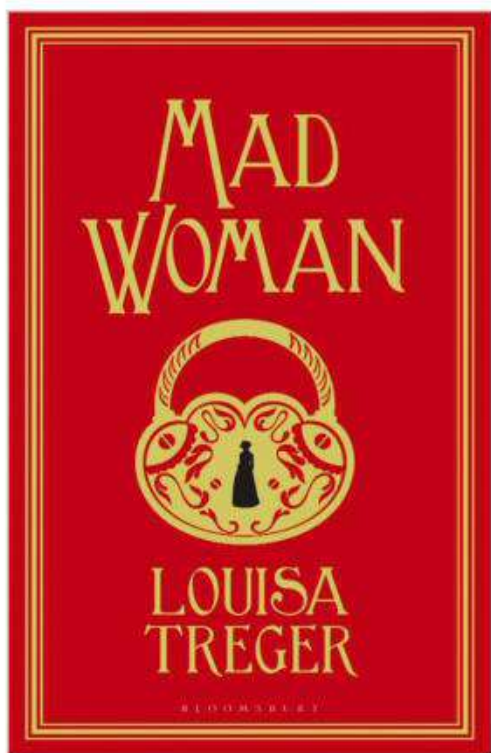


You're Dead to Me: series five

bbc.in/3tqxqfX

Greg Jenner's hit comedy podcast returns for a fifth run, tackling such diverse subjects as 18th century explorer James Cook's first voyage to the south Pacific, daily life in the Ottoman empire, and the development of timekeeping. Sue Perkins and Stephen Fry are among the big name celebrity guests set to mix the historical with the hysterical.

HISTORICAL FICTION



Madwoman

By Louisa Treger
Bloomsbury Publishing, £16.99, hardback, 304 pages

The name Nellie Bly is most associated with a 72 day around the world voyage to emulate the fictional achievement of Phileas Fogg. But she is also a hard hitting journalist. In 1887, Nellie comes up with a daring scheme: to fake insanity and have herself committed to the notorious asylum on Blackwell's Island in New York. There, she will document the hardships and harsh conditions faced by the patients in a damning exposé. As the asylum doors swing closed behind her, however, she realises that it's a place more horrific than she could ever have imagined. Will she be able to survive?

..... Excerpt

The prologue describes Nellie Bly's arrival at the bleak and hazardous asylum, setting the scene for her experience as a patient

The barge pulled away from shore, pitching and rolling. Some of the patients were whimpering or crying out, but the guards barked at them to shut up. There was a girl strapped to the bunk, weeping and shaking, her face smeared with snot and tears. Through her short, fair hair, raw patches gleamed on her scalp. Nellie got up to comfort her, but a hard-faced guard shoved her back onto the bench. No one else tried to help. Eventually, the girl's sobs turned to sniffles and she fell silent, her eyes strained wide with fear. Nellie opened her mouth to speak to her, but caught the guard's eye and let the words fall silent. The air in the cabin filled with stale breath.

She glued herself to the grimy porthole and saw schooners on the waterfront, gulls swooping low over the dark brown river that billowed and seethed like tea coming to the boil. Soon a handful of large buildings appeared on the horizon, strung out in a line on a long, narrow strip of land. The boat headed toward them and docked, bumping and creaking against the tyres that lined the wharf. The women were led up a plank to shore. They stood quietly now; they seemed cowed, stunned.

Q&A Louisa Treger



Before turning to writing, Louisa Treger worked as a classical violinist. She then went into literature, completing a PhD in English at University College London with a focus on early 20th-century women's writing. Her previous novels are *The Lodger* (2014) and *The Dragon Lady* (2019).

What was it about Nellie's story that inspired you?

What hooked me was wanting to know what kind of person could feign madness and commit herself to an institution for the sake of a newspaper scoop. I began to research Nellie Bly and discovered that she overcame a traumatic childhood to become a journalist. But because she was a woman, the only way she could get taken seriously was to do something so extreme. I could feel that leap of fury and determination that propelled her into the asylum. Bly's exposé pioneered a path for women in newspapers, it gave a voice to women who had no visibility or status in society, and led to improvements in care for the mentally ill.

How did you research life in 19th-century asylums, and what surprised you the most?

I visited the site of the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island, since renamed Roosevelt Island, where Bly was committed. All that's left is its octagonal tower (now a gentrified apartment complex), but I could easily imagine the grim institution on a bleak strip of land, with the unreachable lights of New York just across the water.

The Library of Congress and the New York Public Library opened their collections to me. What surprised and appalled me was realising how many women in asylums were not mentally ill, but simply refused to conform to the narrow standards of society. Some women had married without their parents' consent, or refused to marry at all. Some were wives whose husbands had tired of them, while others couldn't get over a tragedy or post-natal depression. The asylum provided a socially acceptable way to dispose of 'inconvenient' women.

What would you like readers to take from your novel?

I hope they'll be fascinated and inspired by Bly, who started off as an underprivileged girl and became a woman far ahead of her time, changing the world and leaving it vastly improved. Today, 135 years later, we still need her kind of advocacy.

What other historical figures would you like to explore?

I am working on a novel about Dora Maar, Picasso's lover and muse. For years, the epithet 'Picasso's Weeping Woman' has followed every mention of Dora, as if tears were her only significant attribute. That obscures a brilliant photographer and a woman of passion and conviction. I think the world should know more about her.

CROSSWORD

TEST YOURSELF WITH OUR HISTORICAL PUZZLE EVERY ISSUE

CROSSWORD No. 110

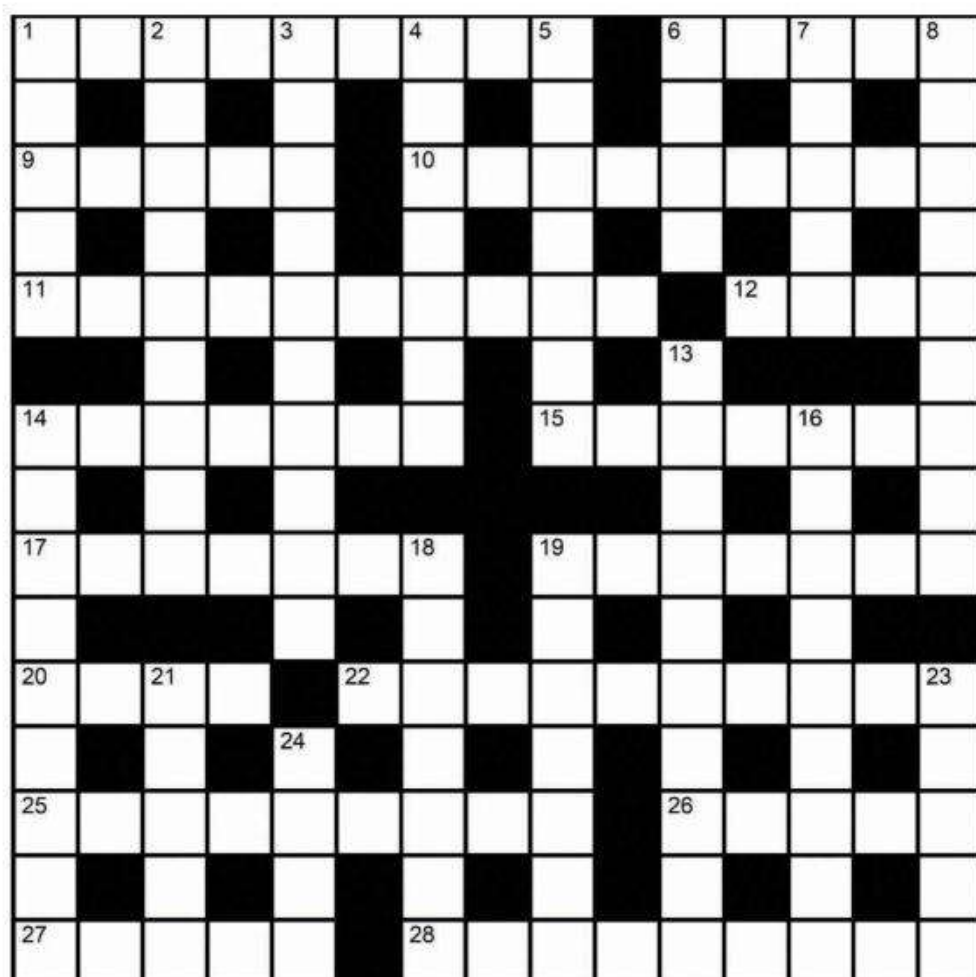
Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle
– and you could win a fantastic new book

ACROSS

- 1** Irish female pirate of the early 18th century (4,5)
6 Changing of the ____, ceremonial relief of sentries (5)
9 Infrastructure network, such as Rome's Cloaca Maxima (5)
10 Arabic-language news channel founded in 1996 (2,7)
11 American actress (1872–1953), best known for her portrayals of Peter Pan (5,5)
12 John ____ (d1381), English priest and one of the leaders of the Peasants' Revolt (4)
14 The largest city in Myanmar, capital until 2005 (7)
15 ____ *Are Not the Only Fruit*, 1985 novel by English writer Jeanette Winterson (7)
17 Oscar-winning 1984 biopic about Mozart (7)
19 "No ____" ('they shall not pass'), slogan used during the Spanish Civil War and associated with Dolores Ibárruri Gómez (7)
20 Alf ____ (b1932), Prague-born British politician (4)
22 Trickster character in African-American tradition (4,6)
25 New ____, the name of the 17th-century Dutch settlement on Manhattan Island (9)
26 City of French Flanders, ceded to France in 1713 (5)
27 Food conglomerate founded in 1884, best known for its London Corner Houses (5)
28 Virginia Woolf or James Joyce, for example (9)

DOWN

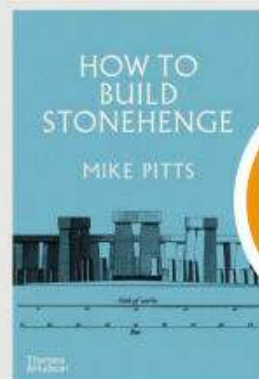
- 1** State of northern India, known for tea and silk (5)
2 Island of Oceania, historically known as Papua (3,6)



Set by Richard Smyth

- 3** Edward ____ (1833–98), British painter and member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (5,5)
4 Suburb in northwest London, site of a power station from 1904 to 1968 (7)
5 1961 samurai film directed by Akira Kurosawa (7)
6 Ancient Palestinian city (4)
7 Wolf in *The Jungle Book* (1894) by Rudyard Kipling (5)
8 Avarice or sloth, perhaps (6,3)
13 New York-born jazz pianist and composer (1904–43) (4,6)
14 Author (1916–90) known for children's books including *Matilda* and *The BFG* (5,4)
16 Giuseppe ____ (1807–82), Italian patriot and statesman (9)
18 Historic form of indentured servitude most associated with the medieval era (7)
19 Structure found at Giza or Cholula, perhaps (7)
21 Matsuo ____ (1644–94), Japanese poet of haikus (5)
23 Council of ____, ecumenical conference of 1545–63 (5)
24 Bolsheviks or Liverpool FC, for example (4)

CHANCE TO WIN



BOOK
WORTH
£20
FOR THREE
WINNERS

How to Build Stonehenge
by Mike Pitts

HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **BBC History Revealed**, August 2022 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester, LE94 0AA or email them to august2022@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk by noon on 1 September 2022.

By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *BBC History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy, see the box below. Branded BBC titles are licensed from or published jointly with BBC Studios (the commercial arm of the BBC). Please tick here ☐ if you'd like to receive regular newsletters, special offers and promotions from BBC Studios by email. Your information will be handled in accordance with the BBC Studios privacy policy: bbcstudios.com/privacy

SOLUTION N° 108



CROSSWORD COMPETITION TERMS & CONDITIONS

The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co London Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of *BBC History Revealed*) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at www.immediatemediaco.co.uk/privacy-policy. The winning entrants will be the first correct entries

drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company London Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one

month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company London Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up.

Immediate Media Company London Limited reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control. The promotion is subject to the laws of England. Promoter: Immediate Media Company London Limited



Best
Specialist
Podcast



Voices of the past



The HistoryExtra podcast, from *BBC History Magazine*, is released up to seven times a week and has recently topped 150 million downloads. It features interviews with world-leading experts on topics spanning ancient history through to the world wars and beyond. Why not check it out today, and explore our archive of over 1,000 previous episodes?

Download episodes for free from **iTunes** and other providers, or via [historyextra.com/podcast](https://www.historyextra.com/podcast)

NEXT ISSUE

... ON SALE 4 AUGUST ...

THE EDWARDIANS

Discover what life was like for people in Edwardian Britain – from suffrage and labour movements to leisure time and childhood



PLUS... AN A-Z OF MEDIEVAL CHILDHOOD SPOTLIGHT ON SUFFRAGIST CONSTANCE MARKIEVICZ THE GREAT TEA RACE OF 1866 HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT ROMAN WOMEN? WHAT IF... ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND HADN'T BEEN ASSASSINATED? AND MUCH MORE...

CROSSWORD WINNERS

The three lucky winners of the prize crossword in issue 107 are as follows:

B Hair, North Yorkshire
S Houlihan, London
A Roberts, Herefordshire

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of *Ancient Rome: Infographics*.

We will post your prizes out as soon as possible.

CONTACT US

[facebook.com/HistoryExtra](https://www.facebook.com/HistoryExtra) twitter.com/HistoryExtra [@HistoryExtra](https://www.instagram.com/HistoryExtra)

EMAIL US: haveyoursay@historyrevealed.com

OR POST: Have Your Say, BBC History Revealed, Immediate Media, Eagle House, Colston Avenue, Bristol, BS1 4ST

SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES:

PHONE: 03330 162 116

EMAIL VIA: www.buysubscriptions.com/contactus

OR POST: BBC History Revealed, PO Box 3320, 3 Queensbridge, Northampton, NN4 7BF

EDITORIAL ENQUIRIES: 0117 927 9009

OVERSEAS: In the US/Canada you can contact us at:

Immediate Media, PO Box 401, Williamsport, PA 17703, USA

PHONE: Toll-free 888-941-5623

EMAIL VIA: immediatemediat@buysubscriptions.com

BBC
HISTORY
REVEALED

ISSUE 110 – AUGUST 2022

BBC History Revealed is published by Immediate Media Company London Limited under licence from BBC Studios who help fund new BBC programmes

EDITORIAL

Editor Charlotte Hodgman

charlotte.hodgman@immediate.co.uk

Production Editor Jon Bauckham

Staff Writer Emma Slattery Williams

Content Strategist Emma Mason

Digital Editor Elinor Evans

elinor.evans@immediate.co.uk

Digital Section Editors Rachel Dinning

and Kev Lochun

Podcast Editor Ellie Cawthorne

ART

Art Editor Sheu-Kuei Ho

Picture Editor Rosie McPherson

CONTRIBUTORS & EXPERTS

Rob Blackmore, Michael Cocks, Matt Elton, Michael Goodman, Sarah Lambert, Amy Licence, Spencer Mizen, Lisa Moses, Gordon O'Sullivan, Jane Ridley, Danny Robins, Rosemary Smith, Richard Smyth, Nige Tassell, Louisa Treger, Jonny Wilkes, Harry Williams-Bulkeley, Matthias Wivel, Rebecca Wragg Sykes, Jonathan Wright

PRESS & PR

Communications Manager

Natasha Lee natasha.lee@immediate.co.uk

CIRCULATION

Circulation Manager John Lawton

ADVERTISING & MARKETING

Advertisement Manager

Sam Jones 0117 300 8145

sam.jones@immediate.co.uk

Senior Brand Sales Executive

Sam Evanson 0117 300 8544

Brand Sales Executive

Sarah Luscombe 0117 300 8530

Group Direct Marketing Manager

Laurence Robertson 00353 5787 57444

Subscriptions Director

Jacky Perales-Morris

Subscriptions Marketing Manager

Kevin Slaughter

Direct Marketing Manager

Aisha Babb

US Representative

Kate Buckley buckley@buckleypell.com

PRODUCTION

Production Director Sarah Powell

Production Coordinator Lizzie Ayre

Ad Coordinator Bryony Grace

Ad Designer Julia Young

PUBLISHING

Content Director David Musgrove

Commercial Director Jemima Dixon

CEO Sean Cornwell

CFO & COO Dan Constanda

Executive Chairman Tom Bureau

BBC STUDIOS, UK PUBLISHING

Chair, Editorial Review Boards

Nicholas Brett

Managing Director, Consumer

Products and Licensing Stephen Davies

Director, Magazines and

Consumer Products Mandy Thwaites

Compliance Manager

Cameron McEwan uk.publishing@bbc.com

Basic annual subscription rates

UK £64.87 **Eire/Europe** £67.99

ROW £69.00

IMMEDIATE
MEDIA

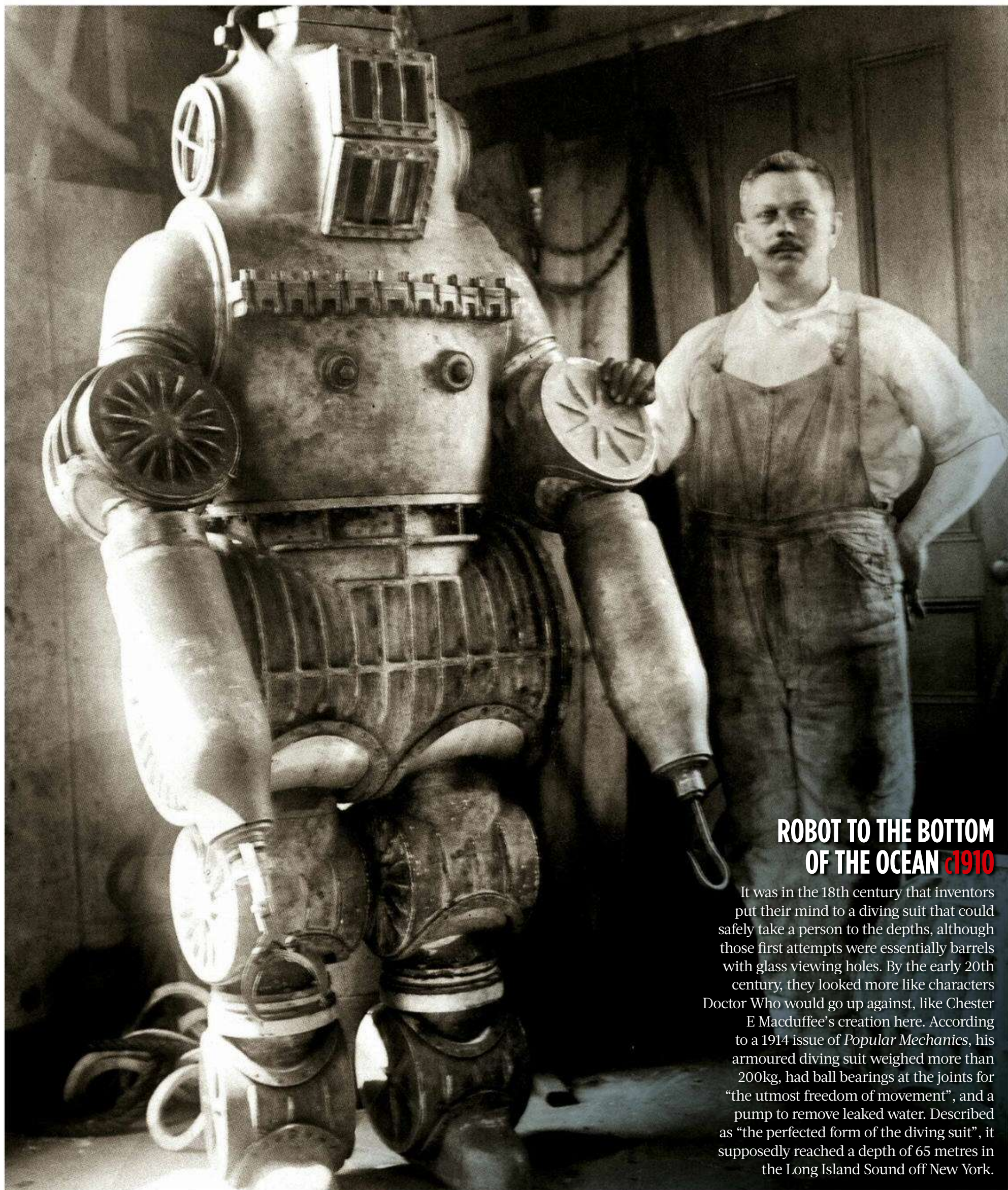
© Immediate Media Company London Limited.

All rights reserved. No part of BBC History Revealed may be reproduced in any form or by any means either wholly or in part, without prior written permission of the publisher. Not to be resold, lent, hired out or otherwise disposed of by way of trade at more than the recommended retail price or in mutilated condition. Printed in the UK by William Gibbons Ltd. The publisher, editor and authors accept no responsibility in respect of any products, goods or services which may be advertised or referred to in this issue or for any errors, omissions, misstatements or mistakes in any such advertisements or references.



PHOTO FINISH

ARRESTING IMAGES FROM THE ANNALS OF THE PAST



ROBOT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN **1910**

It was in the 18th century that inventors put their mind to a diving suit that could safely take a person to the depths, although those first attempts were essentially barrels with glass viewing holes. By the early 20th century, they looked more like characters Doctor Who would go up against, like Chester E Macduffee's creation here. According to a 1914 issue of *Popular Mechanics*, his armoured diving suit weighed more than 200kg, had ball bearings at the joints for "the utmost freedom of movement", and a pump to remove leaked water. Described as "the perfected form of the diving suit", it supposedly reached a depth of 65 metres in the Long Island Sound off New York.

Welcome Back
Back to Flanders Fields



5th Australian Division Memorial
© Copper Tree Media

VISITFLANDERS



CWGC Tyne Cot Cemetery



Flanders Fields
© Westtoer



Ypres
© Thierry Caignie – Westtoer



The Last Post at The Menin Gate
© Milo Profi

“It’s not the same without our visitors, we miss you” is the catch cry from the locals in Flanders Fields.



Located in the west of Belgium, the region of Flanders Fields is synonymous with some of the most treacherous battlefields of World War One.

Despite the devastation of the region over 100 years ago, today Flanders Fields is a beautiful and serene area, interspersed with charming cobblestone towns and villages. Visitors can see and do a lot in a just a few days in the compact region.

At the heart of Flanders Fields is Ypres (or Ieper as it is known officially in Flemish). There is something inexplicable about the connection many visitors feel when in Ypres, whether it’s a sense of living history, a family association or the warm welcome from the locals, it’s a special place that goes straight to the heart of travellers. Standing proudly in the centre of Ypres is the magnificent Cloth Hall, a reminder that this city was one of Europe’s most important trading centres, and that today houses both the In Flanders Fields Museum and Yper Museum; it’s also possible to ascend the building’s belfry tower to enjoy far-reaching views over the surrounding landscapes. A short walk takes you to the Menin Gate memorial, where, every evening at 8 o’clock, visitors can observe the Last Post ceremony being performed by the volunteer buglers of the Last Post Association in honour of the soldiers that died during the First World War.

Outside of Ypres, there are many nearby points of interest for those looking to discover the history of this region. As well as the hundreds of cemeteries, including Tyne Cot, the largest Commonwealth cemetery in the world and Lijssenthoek, adjacent to where a WW1 field hospital was located, the area has many museums, renowned for welcoming visitors of all ages, such the Memorial Museum Passchendaele 1917, Hoge Crater Museum and Talbot House, the everyman’s club in Poperinge.

Stephen Lodewyck, Director of the In Flanders Fields Museum in Ypres says, “Since 2020 we miss our visitors from abroad, who travel to share their history with us on the former battlefields, under the Menin Gate during the Last Post and in the “In Flanders Fields Museum” in Ypres. But out of sight is not out of mind, on the contrary, during the lockdown investments and refurbishments have enhanced the attractions on offer.

Aside from WW1 history, Flanders Fields is also well known for being home to some of the best breweries in Belgium and some excellent chocolatiers. There are also numerous walking and cycling paths available for those looking for an active way to discover the region’s history and landscapes.

Flanders Fields looks forward to welcoming you soon – whether it be a first time visit or to reconnect with the region.

Welcome Back to Flanders Fields Pass

Available for travel until 30 September 2022, the “Welcome Back to Flanders Fields Pass” offers visitors discounts or free entry to museums, day tours, tour guiding and more. Simply book an overnight stay with a participating accommodation facility in the region. For more details visit: visitflanders.com/en/themes/flanders_fields/welcomeback

VISITFLANDERS.COM

   @flandersfields14_18



DISCOVER THE WHOLE PICTURE

When you explore your family tree, you find names, dates and places. But it's the extra details that truly reveal your family story.

Ancestry has a huge range of historical records, and with an average of two million added every day, there's always more to discover. So even when you think you know your family, they can keep surprising you.

 **ancestry**
Bring your backstory to life™

**Do you have a
fascinating family
story to share?**

We'd love to hear about
your discoveries, email us at
yourstory@ancestry.co.uk

*Record collections subject to change.

July Record Highlights*

Utah, U.S., Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel Records,
1847-1868 – **NEW**

U.S., Newspapers.com Obituary Index,
1800s-current – **UPDATE**

Salzburg, Austria, Catholic Baptisms, Marriages,
and Burials, 1600-1930 – **UPDATE**